Special Committee
To Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children Through the Sex Trade

Final Report

— June 2001 —

2nd Session of the 24th Legislature

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Special Committee to Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children Through the Sex Trade

SASKATCHEWAN

239 Legislative Building
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B3
Tel: (306) 787-2279
Fax: (306) 787-0408
Email: committee@legassembly.sk.ca

June 2001
Legislative Building
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0B3

To the Honourable Members
of the Legislative Assembly
of the Province of Saskatchewan

HONOURABLE MEMBERS:

Your *Special Committee to Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children Through the Sex Trade* is pleased to present its Final Report to the Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Your Committee held public hearings in Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert, La Ronge, Meadow Lake, Kindersley, Lloydminster, North Battleford, Humboldt, Fort Qu'Appelle and Yorkton. In total we heard from 188 witnesses. In addition, we held many other private meetings with individuals and groups to obtain their advice. This report embodies many of the ideas and suggestions presented to the Committee.

All Members of the Committee have been deeply touched by this experience. We have been forced to grapple with one of the darkest sides of Saskatchewan life. In the course of doing so, we have met and received advice and hope from many courageous young people and from deeply committed community members who are endeavoring to help sexually abused children.

In this report you will find a comprehensive framework of recommendations that taken together are intended to stop the sexual abuse of children by johns and pimps. We have addressed each of the questions asked of us in our mandate and we hope our recommendations will be of value to the Assembly. We also hope they will raise public awareness and stir the collective will of Saskatchewan people to keep our children safe and stop the abuse that now occurs on the streets every day.

It was an honour and a pleasure for us to work together in the spirit of parliamentarians on behalf of the Legislature of Saskatchewan and the people of Saskatchewan. We respectfully submit the Final Report of *The Special Committee to Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children Through the Sex Trade.*

Arlene Julé
Co-Chair
MLA Humboldt

Peter Prebble
Co-Chair
MLA Saskatoon Greystone

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Acknowledgements

The Special Committee to Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children Through the Sex Trade expresses its sincere thanks for the assistance it has received from many sources.

The Committee would first like to acknowledge the work and dedication of its staff from the many branches of the Legislative Service. The Committee's work extended over a lengthy period and encompassed many hours of public hearings, travel and deliberations. In both 2000 and 2001, the Committee's work coincided with the spring sessions of the Assembly, times when the greatest demands are placed on the staff.

The Committee extends its appreciation to its Clerk, Margaret Woods, for her excellent work and fine organizational skills. The dedication and perseverance of its Technical Advisor, Randy Pritchard, in researching issues and in drafting the report was exemplary. The Committee benefited greatly from the knowledge and guidance of Ken Ring, Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk, who contributed sound legal advice during the hearings and in the preparation of this report. Administrative support was provided by Sandra Gardner from the Office of the Clerk and from Allison Gartner of the Office of the Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk. The Committee thanks Donelda Klein and Kathy Wells of the Hansard branch along with Kerry Bond and Ihor Sywanyk of Broadcast Services for their expertise in preparing the verbatim record of the public hearings, both in Regina and in locations around the province. As is customary, numerous other legislative servants and caucus staff contributed to the many facets of the Committee's work in less visible ways but are nevertheless greatly appreciated by the Committee. Without them, the work of the Committee would not have been possible.

The appreciation of the Committee is especially extended to all the individuals, groups and organizations that accepted the Committee's invitation to appear. The oral presentations, written documents and submissions from all of these individuals and groups proved invaluable in enabling the Committee to conduct its investigation and arrive at its report. The Committee would particularly like to acknowledge the courage of those witnesses who shared their personal stories. Their selflessness in exposing their own pain and difficult past was fundamental to the Committee's understanding of the realities faced by the children exploited on the street.

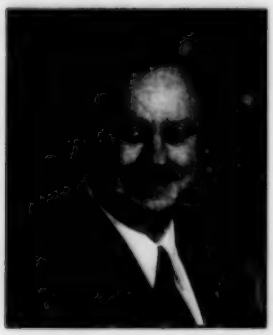
Composition of the Committee

Members

Arlene Julé, Co-Chair
Humboldt

Peter Prebble, Co-Chair
Saskatoon Greystone

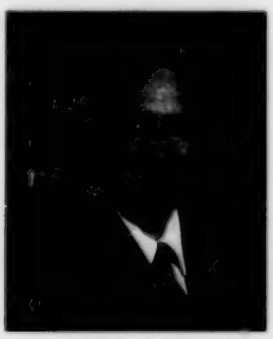
June Draude
Kelvington–Wadena



Ron Harper
Regina Northeast

Carolyn Jones
Saskatoon Meewasin

Don Toth
Moosomin



Kevin Yates
Regina Dewdney

Staff

Ms. Margaret Woods, Clerk Assistant
Mr. Randal Pritchard, Technical Advisor to the Committee
Mr. Ken Ring, Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk
Ms. Sandra Gardner, Supervisor of Assembly Services

Orders of Reference

At the start of each Legislature, the Legislative Assembly establishes a number of committees and delegates to them the detailed study and scrutiny of a variety of issues. While each committee is unique in its mandate and powers, they do possess important common characteristics. For example, procedures in committees are more flexible, allowing for argument and questioning. Committees are routinely authorized to call for persons, papers and records, which enables the committee to examine witnesses and to obtain expert advice.

Special Committees are appointed by the Legislative Assembly to deal with a specific matter or inquiry and are automatically dissolved when they make their final report. Special Committees often hold public hearings, both in the capital and around the province, to obtain input from the public. They may also require civil servants, Ministers and other witnesses to appear before them.

All legislative Committees possess only that authority which is delegated to them by the Assembly. Essentially, each committee may only consider those matters that have been referred to it in its order of reference. The terms of reference for this committee were prescribed on December 13, 1999, when the Legislative Assembly considered the creation of a Special Committee to inquire into the abuse and exploitation of children through the sex trade. The Hon. Mr. Harry Van Mulligen, Minister of Social Services, seconded by Ms. Arlene Julé, moved the following motion by leave of the Assembly, which was then agreed upon:

That the members Julé, Prebble, Harper, Jones, Yates, Toth and Draude be constituted a Special Committee to address and to make recommendations on the issue of the abuse and exploitation of children through the sex trade, and to consider and report on:

(a) consultations with stakeholders that have an interest in this issue to determine the work that has been done to date by community representatives and service providers and seek their input on next steps to be taken by community and government;
(b) the strategies employed by other jurisdictions and the effectiveness of their approaches;
(c) reasons why children end up on the street in the first place and supports that may be necessary to help communities effectively deal with the sexual exploitation of children;
(d) such other consultations that may be germane.

And that the Committee have the power to sit during the inter-sessional period and during the legislative session except when the Assembly is sitting; and that the committee have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath, to receive representations from interested parties and individuals, to engage such advisors and assistants as are required for the purposes of the inquiry, and to hold meetings away from the seat of Government in order that the fullest representations may be received without unduly inconveniencing those desired to be heard.

And that the Committee be instructed to submit its first report to the Legislative Assembly in the spring of the year 2000.

-1 -2

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At the start of each Legislature, the Legislative Assembly establishes a number of committees and delegates to them the detailed study and scrutiny of a variety of issues. While each committee is unique in its mandate and powers, they do possess important common characteristics. For example, procedures in committees are more flexible, allowing for argument and questioning. Committees are routinely authorized to call for persons, papers and records, which enables the committee to examine witnesses and to obtain expert advice.

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And that the Committee be instructed to submit its first report to the Legislative Assembly in the spring of the year 2000.

-1 of 2

The Assembly subsequently considered the organization of the Special Committee. On December 16, 1999, the Hon. Mr. Van Mulligen, seconded by Ms. Julé, by leave of the Assembly, proposed the following resolution which was adopted:

Ordered, That this Assembly authorizes the Special Committee appointed on December 13, 1999 to address and make recommendations on the issue of the abuse and exploitation of children through the sex trade and other matters, to elect two co-chairs, rather than a chair and vice-chair, to preside over the Committee's proceedings.

Method of Operation

The Committee held its first meeting on December 17, 1999 and proceeded to elect Ms. Julé and Mr. Prebble as Co-Chairs. On February 9, 2000 the Committee considered its staffing requirements and the qualifications they were looking for in a research assistant. It was subsequently agreed on February 21, 2000, to second Randal Pritchard, Senior Program Consultant, Department of Social Services, as their Technical Advisor.

In approaching their mandate, the Committee agreed to consult with a cross section of concerned witnesses through a two-phase province-wide public hearing process. Phase one began in December 1999. The Committee heard from a total of 35 witnesses during this first phase of their public consultations. The information gathered during these hearings formed the basis of their Interim Report, which was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on June 28, 2000. The purpose of the Interim Report was to define the problem and to identify the issues that required investigation. The report was also intended to promote discussion while examining ideas put forward as prospective solutions. There were no recommendations included in the Committee's Interim Report.

Phase two of the public hearing process began in September 2000, and was completed at the end of June 2001. A total of 153 witnesses appeared before the Committee during phase two, bringing the total number to 188. The witnesses came from a variety of backgrounds and interest groups including youth, concerned parents, outreach programs, community-based organizations, municipal and police services officials, Aboriginal governments and the general public.

In April 2000, the Co-Chairs sent out letters to the Mayors of all Saskatchewan communities with populations over 5000 to canvass them on whether they felt it would be beneficial for the Committee to host public hearings in their area. The Committee requested input from these smaller centers as they felt it was important to hear the rural voice regarding penalties for offenders, recruitment to larger centres and sexual exploitation in general.

Beginning in October 2000, hearings were held across the province in the three main urban centers where the issue is most significant, as well as eight other urban communities that responded to the Co-Chairs' letter. The communities visited by the Committee during phase two included the following:

Prince Albert	October 10 & 11, 2000
La Ronge	October 11, 2000
Meadow Lake	October 12, 2000
Lloydminster	October 12, 2000
Humboldt	November 6, 2000
North Battleford	November 7 & 8, 2000
Kindersley	November 9, 2000
Regina	November 20, 28, 29 & 30, 2000 and March 8, 9 & 28, 2001
Fort Qu'Appelle	November 22, 2000
Yorkton	November 23, 2000
Saskatoon	December 12, 13 & 14, 2000 and March 19, 2001

Following the public consultations, the Committee deliberated through a series of meetings to arrive at agreement on the recommendations presented in this report. The deliberations consisted of an intense review of the public hearing transcripts, the written submissions and the many comments and suggestions received from Saskatchewan people. For a recommendation to be adopted by the Committee, it was agreed that it must receive the support of all of the seven Members of the Committee. In practice the Committee has achieved consensus on all but three areas. In regards to these three complex and difficult areas, the different views of individual members are articulated within the text of the report. However, because a consensus of five or more Members was not obtained, the Committee has chosen to not put forward recommendations. The strongly held opinions of individuals are nevertheless included in recognition of their diverging views and their alternate approaches on how to best address these issues.

The Committee believes that the recommendations contained in this final report reflect the views it has heard. A full summary of all the recommendations is located in an appendix of this report.

Please note

Throughout this report, the Committee uses the term "john" when referring to male sexual predators. This is by no means intended to be disrespectful to the Christian name. The Committee chose to use the term due to its universal acceptance in referring to the anonymity of perpetrators and apologizes for any unintentional offence that might be taken.

Quotations are taken from the verbatim transcript (Hansard) of the Committee's public hearings. These transcripts are available on the Committee's website at: www.legassembly.sk.ca/aecc/

I. Introduction

The Committee began its investigation of the issues by developing a set of key principles to help guide Members through their research, public hearings and deliberations. The principles are as follows:

Every child is everyone's responsibility.
The sexual abuse and exploitation of children is everyone's responsibility. It is not just an issue the government needs to address nor is it isolated to certain cultures or classes of society. To truly work towards the prevention of this abuse, every citizen of this province needs to take personal responsibility.

The involvement of children in the sex trade is child abuse.
The Committee does not refer to the involvement of children in the sex trade as child prostitution, as it clearly constitutes a form of child sexual abuse. The Committee recognizes and agrees with the voices of Canadian children and youth who spoke at the March 1998 International Summit on Sexually Exploited Youth, held in Victoria, British Columbia. Youth who spoke at this summit strongly felt that the term child prostitution is not an appropriate reference to this type of sexual abuse.

...it strikes me that we've come a long way in the last five years in that it's now the orthodox view that we should be talking about child sexual exploitation and child abuse as opposed to child prostitution. (Peter Gilmer, Regina Anti-Poverty Ministry, November 29, 2000, pg. 649)

Zero tolerance is our goal.
Our goal is to eliminate the involvement of children in the sex trade in Saskatchewan. It is the Committee's hope that public awareness will be increased through our provincial hearings, which will in turn have an effect on Saskatchewan's tolerance towards this type of abuse. The Committee promotes zero tolerance towards johns and pimps who perpetuate this abuse, as well as others who contribute to the sexual exploitation of children.

...it has to be stopped. Because all it is, is ruining people's lives. I'm 22 years old and I don't see any future. (Former sexually exploited youth, November 6, 2000, pg. 404)

I have always been revolted at the attitude of our society and our people in general towards prostitutes. I wish the name john was as repulsive to people. (Gwen Favel, November 8, 2000, pg. 459–460)

Throughout the Committee's province-wide public consultations, many witnesses expressed their support for the important work of the Committee as well as the heightened public awareness it has created. As had occurred during phase one of the hearings, the Committee heard again, during phase two, testimony that consistently reflected the six main themes outlined in the Interim Report. Those themes were: Deterring Offenders; Legislative Approaches; Long-term Healing; Prevention; Intervention; & Education and Awareness.

This final report also reflects the Interim Report's six main areas of concern but have combined them under four main headings:

- Deterring Offenders
- Protective Services for Children and Youth
- Root Causes
- Prevention/Early Intervention

Throughout the course of the Committee's provincial hearings, the Members accumulated a broad understanding of the many reasons that may contribute to children becoming involved in the sex trade. As well, they were informed on the disturbing profiles of the "johns" and "pimps" who abuse these children.

Following the public consultations, the Committee deliberated through a series of meetings to arrive at agreement on the recommendations presented in this report. The deliberations consisted of an intense review of the public hearing transcripts, the written submissions and the many comments and suggestions received from Saskatchewan people. For a recommendation to be adopted by the Committee, it was agreed that it must receive the support of all of the seven Members of the Committee. In practice the Committee has achieved consensus on all but three areas. In regards to these three complex and difficult areas, the different views of individual members are articulated within the text of the report. However, because a consensus of five or more Members was not obtained, the Committee has chosen to not put forward recommendations. The strongly held opinions of individuals are nevertheless included in recognition of their diverging views and their alternate approaches on how to best address these issues.

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This final report also reflects the Interim Report's six main areas of concern but have combined them under four main headings:

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- Root Causes
- Prevention/Early Intervention

Throughout the course of the Committee's provincial hearings, the Members accumulated a broad understanding of the many reasons that may contribute to children becoming involved in the sex trade. As well, they were informed on the disturbing profiles of the "johns" and "pimps" who abuse these children.

The Committee concluded that there are several key factors that contribute to children being highly vulnerable to the lure of the commercial sex trade. Many former and current sexually exploited youth testified to the committee with respect to some of the primary root causes that contribute to children being in the sex trade. The Committee has concluded that the major factors are:

- Deep poverty among the vast majority of families whose children are involved in the sex trade.
- A serious loss of self-esteem among the children involved.
- Earlier abuse in the home or in the community. The majority of these children are victims of child sexual abuse before they become involved in the sex trade.
- Family dysfunction sometimes rooted in a parent having suffered the terrible consequences of residential school.
- The children are often suffering the effects of racism and marginalization.
- Substance abuse. Some children are pulled into the commercial sex trade seeking money to feed the addiction of a pimp or a family member. Children involved in the sex trade quickly become addicted to alcohol or drugs themselves to dull the realities they are experiencing. Their addiction, and the money required to feed it, then keeps them on the streets.
- The reality of the sex trade in residential neighbourhoods. As strolls have been pushed into residential neighbourhoods in Regina and Saskatoon during the past decade, the risks to children who live in those neighbourhoods have magnified enormously.

These factors are combined with the frightening actions of johns and pimps who seek sexual contact with these children in exchange for money. The Committee concluded that the johns not only seek sexual contact, but also power and control over the children. The johns are the driving force behind the sexual abuse of children on the street. They create the demand for what is occurring. In addition to sexually abusing children, they sometimes engage in other violent actions. Their activities are also inherently racist. The majority of these predators on the stroll are non-aboriginal men, many of whom are affluent. In contrast, the Committee concluded that over 80% of the children suffering abuse from these men are of Aboriginal descent.

The Committee concluded that pimps who live off the avails of this activity possess a huge amount of power over the children and youth they control. Pimps often entice children into the sex trade through seduction and coercion with illusions of romance or a promise of a better existence. Pimps prey on the most vulnerable, including runaways or children who spend a lot of time away from home avoiding further abuse. The Committee notes that pimps often have similar backgrounds to the children they exploit. Many come from dysfunctional families themselves and also have suffered from physical, mental, emotional and sexual abuse. They tend to have a history of substance abuse, a strong addiction to drugs and most have come from violent homes and exhibit violent behaviour themselves.

The root causes of these circumstances needs to be addressed by the province and by all levels of government in Saskatchewan. It must be understood that the sexual abuse of children on the streets is simply the tip of the iceberg of what are much deeper problems in Saskatchewan society. The Committee has included recommendations later in this report that speak to broader actions the Provincial Government should take to address these serious root causes. The first sections of the report speak to specific focused actions that the Committee believes will sharply curb the problem of child sexual abuse by johns and pimps.

By virtue of our government's endorsement of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Saskatchewan has a fundamental responsibility to ensure that the rights of all children are protected. This report provides a framework to protect the rights of one of the most vulnerable groups of children in our province – children on the street.

Canada is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Saskatchewan endorsed this convention. What that means is that state parties like Canada and Saskatchewan have a responsibility – we have a basic and fundamental responsibility – to ensure that children's rights are protected legislatively and through public policies and practices that affect children and families. This is a commitment that you as a government and Canada have made internationally. (Deborah Parker-Loewen, Children's Advocate, December 14, 2000, pg. 797)

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II. Deterring Offenders

Children in the sex trade are mostly female and are from powerless, economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Their perpetrators are mainly white, middle class men. Tougher and more creative legislation may shift this power balance. (First Nations Women's Council, March 19, 2001, pg. 880)

Throughout the Committee's deliberations, it became apparent to the Members that the issue of sexually exploited children has become a growing problem, especially over the last decade. The number of children involved in the sex trade has increased substantially in the three main urban centers in Saskatchewan, especially in Saskatoon and Regina. In both those centers, the numbers have been estimated to be over 200 children per year working the streets. A compounding factor in this problem has been that the stroll areas in both Saskatoon and Regina were pushed into residential neighbourhoods in close proximity to elementary schools.

The movement of the strolls into residential neighbourhoods has impacted these neighbourhoods very negatively. Crime rates have risen and drug usage and nuisance traffic have increased significantly. Condoms and other sexual paraphernalia are discarded on people's lawns and pose a health risk. One of the major negative impacts of a stroll being in a residential area is its long-term effects on the thinking and attitudes of children. The activities of the sex trade begin to be "normalized" and perceived as an option for children. For children to resist the pressures and financial temptation of a stroll in their neighbourhood and next to their school requires a great deal of strength.

These strolls are cruised regularly by hundreds of men looking to solicit sex from adults and children. The Committee heard that increasingly men are seeking sexual contact with children to avoid being caught by a female police officer posing as a prostitute or in the mistaken belief that children will be less likely to carry a sexually transmittable disease.

Currently both the Federal and Provincial Governments have legislation in place intended to deter offenders. The Saskatchewan *Child & Family Services Act* was recently amended to allow for fines of up to $25,000 or imprisonment for a term of up to 24 months or both, for those predators who exploit a child or treat a child cruelly, who contact a child for a sexual purpose, or who allow or encourage a child to engage in prostitution.

Most of the legal framework for deterring sexual predators is found in the federal Criminal Code. Under the Criminal Code, children under 14 cannot legally consent to engage in sexual activity with adults. Therefore, persons who sexually exploit young children involved in prostitution may be charged with a serious offence like sexual assault. Sexual assault has a maximum penalty of ten years in jail. Communicating with a child for the purposes of prostitution in any place is a crime punishable by up to 5 years in jail. Those who make a living off the earnings of children involved in prostitution are liable to imprisonment for up to 14 years. Those who make a living off the earnings of children they forced into prostitution are liable to imprisonment for a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 14 years.

There are many Criminal Code Offenses that relate to sexual assault and other sexual offenses involving children. These offenses and penalties include the following:

- Section 151 – Sexual Interference, summary or indictable (depending on the severity), imprisonment up to 10 years
- Section 152 – Sexual Touching, summary or indictable (depending on the severity), imprisonment up to 10 years

- Section 153(1) – Sexual Exploitation, summary or indictable (depending on the severity), imprisonment up to 5 years
- Section 155 – Incest, indictable, imprisonment up to 14 years
- Section 159(1) – Anal Intercourse, summary or indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years.
- Section 160(3) – Bestiality, summary or indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years
- Section 163(1) – Child Pornography, summary or indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years.
- Section 170 – Parent Procuring, indictable, imprisonment up to 5 years.
- Section 171 – Householder Permitting Sexual Activity, indictable, imprisonment up to 5 years.
- Section 173(2) – Indecent Acts, summary.
- Section 210 – Keeping a Common Bawdy House, indictable, imprisonment up to 2 years.
- Section 211 – Transporting to a Common Bawdy House, summary.
- Section 212 – Procuring, indictable, imprisonment up to 14 years.
- Section 213 – Offence in Relation to Prostitution, summary.
- Section 271 – Sexual Assault, indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years, or summary, imprisonment not exceeding 18 months
- Section 272 – Sexual Assault with a Weapon, indictable, imprisonment up to 14 years.
- Section 273 – Aggravated Sexual Assault, indictable, imprisonment up to life.
- Section 281 – Abduction of a Person Under 14, indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years.

Several police officers and other witnesses told the Committee repeatedly that both the *Criminal Code (Canada)* and the *Child & Family Services Act* are ineffective in deterring and convicting johns. The fine and imprisonment penalties under the amended *Child & Family Services Act* have never been used, as police prefer to charge offenders under the Criminal Code. Several police officers expressed their frustration at not being able to charge offenders who sexually abuse children on the street because the children who have been victimized are not willing to make a verbal statement against the john and are afraid to be witnesses in court. It must be borne in mind that some children are under threat of violence from their pimps if they do testify.

Without the child's evidence, police can only get a conviction if they overhear the communication between the john and the child or if they catch the john in the act of sexual abuse. For the protection of the child, police chose to intervene as early as possible, before they see the abuse occur. This is obviously the right thing to do, but from the point of view of gathering evidence, there is usually insufficient evidence to lay a charge.

One of our initiatives in vice was to charge as many pimps as...we could. That hasn't happened...out of (the last) 16 months 3 girls have come forward and laid charges against their pimps. (Sgt. Len Watkins, Saskatoon Police Service, March 21, 2000, pg. 206)

Many police witnesses informed the Committee that it is extremely hard to charge offenders who specifically seek out children due to their inability to conduct a john sting particularly where johns are targeting younger children. Female police officers cannot pretend to look like a child, nor is it ethical for the police to be using decoys who are below the age of eighteen. Police also expressed the frustration they feel when trying to investigate those who wish to purchase the sexual services of children. Under existing laws, unless they have a valid reason, police are very restricted in searching a vehicle or collecting evidence from a male driver they suspect is a sexual predator.

The Committee heard testimony from Saskatoon Communities for Children on the child's perspective regarding the difficulty in charging offenders who sexually assault

II. Deterring Offenders

Children in the sex trade are mostly female and are from powerless, economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Their perpetrators are mainly white, middle class men. Tougher and more creative legislation may shift this power balance. (First Nations Women's Council, March 19, 2001, pg. 880)

Throughout the Committee's deliberations, it became apparent to the Members that the issue of sexually exploited children has become a growing problem, especially over the last decade. The number of children involved in the sex trade has increased substantially in the three main urban centers in Saskatchewan, especially in Saskatoon and Regina. In both those centers, the numbers have been estimated to be over 200 children per year working the streets. A compounding factor in this problem has been that the stroll areas in both Saskatoon and Regina were pushed into residential neighbourhoods in close proximity to elementary schools.

The movement of the strolls into residential neighbourhoods has impacted these neighbourhoods very negatively. Crime rates have risen and drug usage and nuisance traffic have increased significantly. Condoms and other sexual paraphernalia are discarded on people's lawns and pose a health risk. One of the major negative impacts of a stroll being in a residential area is its long-term effects on the thinking and attitudes of children. The activities of the sex trade begin to be "normalized" and perceived as an option for children. For children to resist the pressures and financial temptation of a stroll in their neighbourhood and next to their school requires a great deal of strength.

These strolls are cruised regularly by hundreds of men looking to solicit sex from adults and children. The Committee heard that increasingly men are seeking sexual contact with children to avoid being caught by a female police officer posing as a prostitute or in the mistaken belief that children will be less likely to carry a sexually transmittable disease.

Currently both the Federal and Provincial Governments have legislation in place intended to deter offenders. The Saskatchewan *Child & Family Services Act* was recently amended to allow for fines of up to $25,000 or imprisonment for a term of up to 24 months or both, for those predators who exploit a child or treat a child cruelly, who contact a child for a sexual purpose, or who allow or encourage a child to engage in prostitution.

Most of the legal framework for deterring sexual predators is found in the federal Criminal Code. Under the Criminal Code, children under 14 cannot legally consent to engage in sexual activity with adults. Therefore, persons who sexually exploit young children involved in prostitution may be charged with a serious offence like sexual assault. Sexual assault has a maximum penalty of ten years in jail. Communicating with a child for the purposes of prostitution in any place is a crime punishable by up to 5 years in jail. Those who make a living off the earnings of children involved in prostitution are liable to imprisonment for up to 14 years. Those who make a living off the earnings of children they forced into prostitution are liable to imprisonment for a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 14 years.

There are many Criminal Code Offenses that relate to sexual assault and other sexual offenses involving children. These offenses and penalties include the following:

- Section 151 – Sexual Interference, summary or indictable (depending on the severity), imprisonment up to 10 years
- Section 152 – Sexual Touching, summary or indictable (depending on the severity), imprisonment up to 10 years

- Section 153(1) – Sexual Exploitation, summary or indictable (depending on the severity), imprisonment up to 5 years
- Section 155 – Incest, indictable, imprisonment up to 14 years
- Section 159(1) – Anal Intercourse, summary or indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years.
- Section 160(3) – Bestiality, summary or indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years
- Section 163(1) – Child Pornography, summary or indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years.
- Section 170 – Parent Procuring, indictable, imprisonment up to 5 years.
- Section 171 – Householder Permitting Sexual Activity, indictable, imprisonment up to 5 years.
- Section 173(2) – Indecent Acts, summary.
- Section 210 – Keeping a Common Bawdy House, indictable, imprisonment up to 2 years.
- Section 211 – Transporting to a Common Bawdy House, summary.
- Section 212 – Procuring, indictable, imprisonment up to 14 years.
- Section 213 – Offence in Relation to Prostitution, summary.
- Section 271 – Sexual Assault, indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years, or summary, imprisonment not exceeding 18 months
- Section 272 – Sexual Assault with a Weapon, indictable, imprisonment up to 14 years.
- Section 273 – Aggravated Sexual Assault, indictable, imprisonment up to life.
- Section 281 – Abduction of a Person Under 14, indictable, imprisonment up to 10 years.

Several police officers and other witnesses told the Committee repeatedly that both the *Criminal Code (Canada)* and the *Child & Family Services Act* are ineffective in deterring and convicting johns. The fine and imprisonment penalties under the amended *Child & Family Services Act* have never been used, as police prefer to charge offenders under the Criminal Code. Several police officers expressed their frustration at not being able to charge offenders who sexually abuse children on the street because the children who have been victimized are not willing to make a verbal statement against the john and are afraid to be witnesses in court. It must be borne in mind that some children are under threat of violence from their pimps if they do testify.

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The Committee heard testimony from Saskatoon Communities for Children on the child's perspective regarding the difficulty in charging offenders who sexually assault

children. Children are often reluctant or afraid to testify. In addition, some children are no longer available when the trial date is scheduled, which is often a considerable period of time after charges have been laid. In order to successfully prosecute a sexual offender, the Crown must be able to prove all aspects of the crime "beyond a reasonable doubt". If the accused pleads not guilty the Crown must supply enough evidence at the trial in order to prove their case against the alleged offender. In the area of sexual offences against children, a major obstacle is gathering enough solid evidence to proceed to trial with the likelihood of conviction. The Committee heard that in most cases of sexual assault offences against children, the inability to gather evidence to prove a case beyond a reasonable doubt on the basis of the law as it exists in the Criminal Code often results in cases not proceeding. This usually results in further victimization of the child as they feel they are unworthy and are not believed.

...it's a difficult crime to investigate when you've got a 13 year-old or a 12 year-old. I've been policing for almost 37 years...We all know what's happening, but to be able to take that and relate that in a court of law and to be able to prove to a judge or maybe a judge and jury of what's happening is difficult. (Chief John Quinn, Prince Albert Police Service, October 11, 2000, pg. 325)

...from the police perspective we really do feel that you can up the punishments all you want, you can do all of those types of things, but if we cannot obtain the evidence to lay any particular charges, that's all in vain to do anything that will up penalties. (Cst. Sherrie Gay, Regina Police Service, March 7, 2000, pg. 138)

After deliberating on all these factors, the Committee concluded that the current legal framework intended to stop the solicitation and sexual abuse of children on the street has failed the children involved. Therefore, the Committee is recommending three sets of actions. In this report, the Committee will look at the need for new provincial legislation aimed at deterring male predators. Secondly, the Committee will recommend the Government of Saskatchewan seek changes to the Criminal Code that will make its application more effective. Third, the Committee will recommend that police be trained and encouraged to use the existing law as fully as possible to hold johns and pimps accountable.

I urge you to ensure that the legislation and policies that we now have in place to hold perpetrators accountable for their behaviour are utilized to their full potential. (Deborah Parker-Loewen, Children's Advocate, December 14, 2000, pg. 800)

Recommendation #1

In light of the difficulties of collecting evidence to prosecute johns and pimps under current Criminal Code (Canada) provisions and in light of the fact The Child & Family Services Act was never designed as an enforcement tool to protect children on the streets from sexual predators, the Committee recommends the introduction of new provincial legislation which is carefully crafted so as not to encroach on the federal Criminal Code and which establishes new provincial offences for which evidence can be more easily gathered to convict sexual predators and thus protect children.

The Committee also heard from witnesses that Saskatchewan should consider adopting a zero-tolerance policy in respect to sexual offences against children. This would be similar to Saskatchewan's Department of Justice's domestic violence policy between partners and children. In these instances, if the police are called, charges will be laid and the alleged abuser removed from the residence. The accused will be held in custody and released on

a condition to have no contact with the victim. If the victim requests contact, they must appear before a judge and ask him/her to alter the condition. If the victim wishes to not proceed with charges, the prosecutor will go against their wishes and still proceed. Additionally, these types of offences do not get referred to an alternative measures program.

Recommendation #2

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan immediately adopt a zero-tolerance policy for those who sexually offend against children.

A. Seizure of Vehicles Driven by Sexual Predators

In February 1999, Manitoba introduced amendments to their *Highway Traffic Act,* S.M 1985–86, c.3 – Chap. H60 to help deter offenders from soliciting women and children involved in the sex trade. Police in Manitoba now have the authority to seize and impound offender's vehicles if they are charged with an offence related to prostitution, including:

- section 211 (transporting a person to a bawdy house),
- section 212 (procuring), and
- section 213 (offence in relation to prostitution).

To date, Manitoba's legislation has been quite successful, as they have confiscated 200 vehicles up to June 2001, with only one of those offenders having been charged twice. Police in Manitoba have also noticed a decrease in nuisance crimes in the high stroll areas. Traffic has decreased considerably, resulting in less littering, less crime and, above all, safer communities.

Certainly I think that would deter these people from cruising...the street, if there was a mechanism in place where we could remove their vehicle from them. (Chief John Quinn, Prince Albert Police Service, October 11, 2000, pg. 325)

Manitoba's *"Seizure of Vehicles in Prostitution Related Offences"* is aimed directly at deterring johns. It includes a "john school" alternative measures program for offenders who solicit the services of adults. Under the program, offenders who successfully complete the john school and pay a $400 tuition fee/fine may seek the return of their vehicle. The proceeds from the fine is then directed towards programming to help women involved in the sex trade. Due to the fact that preying on children for sexual services is considered child abuse, those

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offenders who solicit children and youth are not eligible for the alternative measures john school program.

If we confiscated their car and sold it the next day, that would eliminate a lot of the problems. They wouldn't be down there for a while. (Glen McMaster, Prince Albert Youth Activity Centre, Oct. 10, 2000, pg. 313)

Throughout the Committee's public hearings, there was a strong sense of support from those witnesses who commented on Manitoba's legislation. The Committee did not hear any public criticism regarding this legislation during the second phase of the hearings. Many witnesses felt that impoundment of an offender's vehicle is an effective deterrent and recommended that Saskatchewan pass similar legislation.

...if money, weapons, vehicles can be taken from people who deal in drugs or hunt illegally, then they should be able to be taken from perpetrators. (Lynn Mourot, Prince Albert Integrated Youth Committee, Oct. 10, 2000, pg. 267)

Recommendation #3

The Committee recommends the immediate enactment of Saskatchewan legislation based upon Manitoba's Highway Traffic Amendment Act "Seizure of Vehicles in Prostitution Related Offences".

B. Provincial Legislation and Mandatory Minimum Fines

So the tougher law aspect for sure is something that we can get our heads around as both FSIN and the province, and the stiffer penalties for sure. (Chief Perry Bellegarde, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, March 19, 2001, pg. 881)

The majority of the witnesses throughout phase two of the public hearings felt strongly that there needs to be more severe penalties laid against offenders who exploit children and youth sexually. Many felt that current laws are not being used to their fullest extent and therefore are not holding offenders accountable nor are they deterring others.

We value our children. And prostitution among juveniles is extremely destructive to the juvenile that's involved...It destroys them..., do we value the life of a child?...if we really do, then I think we need to put some muscle behind the law to say yes and, by our laws, we will say that we do...so jail sentences with mandatory treatment (is required) – because I think people that buy prostitutes have usually a very perverted sense of their sexual identity – and so there needs to be treatment, there needs to be severe penalties. (Ed Smith, Parent, November 28, 2000, pg. 588)

After reviewing all the testimony from witnesses and the written submissions, the Committee concludes that there is a need for provincial legislation outside *The Child & Family Services Act* that further protects children from the commercial sex trade and penalizes offenders who endanger children. Provincial legislation should be prepared in such a way that it does not encroach on the *Criminal Code (Canada)*. This legislation should focus on making it illegal for any person to "do any act or behave in such a manner so as to cause or entice a child to be in need of protection". This is intended to permit action to

be taken by police to deter johns approaching child victims on the stroll. As well, new provincial legislation should make it illegal for any person to "consistently frequent a high incident location (i.e. constantly circling around the block with a vehicle) where there are children in need of protection." This legislation should make it illegal for any person to sexually exploit a child for commercial purposes, thereby making the child in need of protection.

Using the "Deter and Identify Sex Trade Consumers" database, discussed later in this report, the Committee believes a database of children involved in the sex trade should be gathered, as should a database of men who often frequent the stroll and are stopped with a child in their car, with no adequate explanation of their relationship to the child. Such a database will assist in laying future charges under provincial statutes.

...the penalties that people pay now today are nothing compared to what they should be paying. And if people don't pay the penalties the way they should be paid then of course they are going to continue to abuse. (Marlene Coulineur, Family Violence Prevention Worker, Northwest Friendship Centre, October 12, 2000, pg. 376)

Although most witnesses suggested incarceration as the most appropriate penalty for offenders who exploit children, some presenters also felt that if community dispositions continue to be considered, then they need to be severe enough to ensure deterrence. It was recommended by many that fines should either be increased or consistently sentenced to the maximum.

Recommendation #4

The Committee recommends that provincial legislation should be developed that includes minimum mandatory fines for johns who are convicted of sexual abuse of children ($25,000); minimum fines for those who approach or entice a child to be in need of protection ($25,000), and minimum fines for those who consistently frequent a high incident location, without valid reason, where there are children in need of protection ($5,000). A portion of these fines should be directed towards recovery programs for the abused child.

The Government of Saskatchewan should consider roadside license suspensions at the time the offender is charged.*

* See Appendix: Draft Bill *"An Act to Provide for the Protection, Support and Assistance of Sexually Exploited Children"*

Some witnesses also felt that the Province and police should begin to use Protective Intervention Orders (Section 16 of the Child & Family Services Act) as a way of deterring male predators. Under these orders the court could provide children and youth further protection from pimps and johns by ordering that person to refrain from any contact or association with the child, including staying away from known stroll areas.

A protective intervention order is issued on a "balance of probabilities". Its primary focus is protecting children. A charge is not laid against the offender, however if the protective intervention order is violated, then a charge can be laid. The Committee recommends that these orders be monitored closely and that if they are violated charges should be laid. The Committee also recommends that under new provincial legislation the concept of a protective intervention order be extended to require offenders to stay away from all known stroll areas.

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be taken by police to deter johns approaching child victims on the stroll. As well, new provincial legislation should make it illegal for any person to "consistently frequent a high incident location (i.e. constantly circling around the block with a vehicle) where there are children in need of protection." This legislation should make it illegal for any person to sexually exploit a child for commercial purposes, thereby making the child in need of protection.

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Protective Intervention Orders. This is one of my pet peeves. I do work in family services court, and in 10 years, I've only seen one of those orders. And I don't know why they're not used more often. (Kathy Grier, Saskatoon Communities for Children, December 13, 2000, pg. 726)

Recommendation #5

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should encourage the courts and the Department of Social Services to effectively use Protective Intervention Orders, as set out in Section 16 of The Child and Family Services Act, to further protect children and youth from pimps and johns. In addition, new provincial legislation protecting children from johns and pimps should extend the principle of protective intervention orders to include the requirement that offenders stay away from all known stroll areas. These orders should be issued in circumstances where there is not enough evidence to lay a formal charge, but where there is significant evidence to suggest a suspected john or pimp is placing children at risk.

C. Publication of Offender's Names

Another common theme was the view that convicted perpetrators who prey on children for sexual services should have their names published in local newspapers. It was felt that this would likely be a very successful deterrent, as most johns fear the public humiliation this would create. Some presenters also believed that offenders' pictures should be published along with their names upon conviction and that posters depicting their picture or photograph, should be distributed throughout the community.

You know, with this Youth Criminal Justice Act, if they're going to go along the line of publishing young offender's names, why...can't we do that to grown men, grown women, where they've established themselves taking advantage of the vulnerable, the ones that are at most risk? (Gene Ouelette, Battleford Tribal Council, November 8, 2000, pg. 484)

...very often these are middle-class men with careers and jobs and families and so forth. And I'm assuming that the shame of that being made public would probably have some serious ramifications for them, ... As opposed to them being able to sort of be slapped on the hand with a fine that they can very easily in most cases afford to pay. (Cheryl Brost, Child/Youth/Family Therapist, Community Counselling Services, Prairie West Health District, November 9, 2000, pg. 501)

I think once...a person is found in a sexual act with a child that that person's name should be publicized so that everyone would know who that person is; so that that person won't cause harm to any more children because children are all our responsibility. (Chief Todd Peigan, Pasqua First Nation, November 20, 2000, pg. 510)

Recommendation #6

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should cause to be published, the names and pictures of all those convicted of offences involving the sexual abuse and/or exploitation of a child, under either federal or provincial legislation; except in those cases where a child victim would be identified. It is the view of the Committee that publishing offenders identities should not be left to the discretion of the media. If need be, the government should pay for advertisements and publish the names and pictures themselves.

D. Additional Deterrents

The Committee also heard that police services should enforce municipal, provincial and federal penalties for those nuisance factors that are part of the sex-trade, such as driving too slow, loitering, trespassing, mischief, littering, interfering with the use and enjoyment of property etc. It was also recommended that police services should be able to block off certain streets during the night or permanently through municipal by-laws in order to halt travel by sexual predators in residential stroll areas.

...we suggested that the police, if they were able to maintain a high profile in this area (stroll), just make themselves a nuisance, and they're all perfectly valid tickets, that that might deter people from entering these neighbourhoods and preying upon our children. (Kathy Grier, Saskatoon Communities for Children, December 13, 2000, pg. 726)

Recommendation #7

The Committee recommends that police services within the province take a zero-tolerance approach and fully apply all municipal, provincial and federal laws regarding the problems arising from the sex trade such as bylaws/laws addressing nuisance factors such as loitering, slow driving, littering, improper lights on cars, mischief, obstructing the roadway, etc. to help deter johns from sexually exploiting children.

The concept of a letter campaign was brought to the Committee's attention on several occasions. Witnesses believed an effective deterrent would be to send letters to the homes of the registered owners of vehicles that have been stopped by police in a known stroll area without the driver providing a reasonable explanation for being there. The Prince Albert Police Service has sent out these types of letters in the past and many witnesses felt that other urban centers should follow suit.

Protective Intervention Orders. This is one of my pet peeves. I do work in family services court, and in 10 years, I've only seen one of those orders. And I don't know why they're not used more often. (Kathy Grier, Saskatoon Communities for Children, December 13, 2000, pg. 726)

Recommendation #5

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should encourage the courts and the Department of Social Services to effectively use Protective Intervention Orders, as set out in Section 16 of The Child and Family Services Act, to further protect children and youth from pimps and johns. In addition, new provincial legislation protecting children from johns and pimps should extend the principle of protective intervention orders to include the requirement that offenders stay away from all known stroll areas. These orders should be issued in circumstances where there is not enough evidence to lay a formal charge, but where there is significant evidence to suggest a suspected john or pimp is placing children at risk.

C. Publication of Offender's Names

Another common theme was the view that convicted perpetrators who prey on children for sexual services should have their names published in local newspapers. It was felt that this would likely be a very successful deterrent, as most johns fear the public humiliation this would create. Some presenters also believed that offenders' pictures should be published along with their names upon conviction and that posters depicting their picture or photograph, should be distributed throughout the community.

You know, with this Youth Criminal Justice Act, if they're going to go along the line of publishing young offender's names, why...can't we do that to grown men, grown women, where they've established themselves taking advantage of the vulnerable, the ones that are at most risk? (Gene Ouelette, Battleford Tribal Council, November 8, 2000, pg. 484)

...very often these are middle-class men with careers and jobs and families and so forth. And I'm assuming that the shame of that being made public would probably have some serious ramifications for them, ... As opposed to them being able to sort of be slapped on the hand with a fine that they can very easily in most cases afford to pay. (Cheryl Brost, Child/Youth/Family Therapist, Community Counselling Services, Prairie West Health District, November 9, 2000, pg. 501)

I think once...a person is found in a sexual act with a child that that person's name should be publicized so that everyone would know who that person is; so that that person won't cause harm to any more children because children are all our responsibility. (Chief Todd Peigan, Pasqua First Nation, November 20, 2000, pg. 510)

Recommendation #6

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should cause to be published, the names and pictures of all those convicted of offences involving the sexual abuse and/or exploitation of a child, under either federal or provincial legislation; except in those cases where a child victim would be identified. It is the view of the Committee that publishing offenders identities should not be left to the discretion of the media. If need be, the government should pay for advertisements and publish the names and pictures themselves.

D. Additional Deterrents

The Committee also heard that police services should enforce municipal, provincial and federal penalties for those nuisance factors that are part of the sex-trade, such as driving too slow, loitering, trespassing, mischief, littering, interfering with the use and enjoyment of property etc. It was also recommended that police services should be able to block off certain streets during the night or permanently through municipal by-laws in order to halt travel by sexual predators in residential stroll areas.

...we suggested that the police, if they were able to maintain a high profile in this area (stroll), just make themselves a nuisance, and they're all perfectly valid tickets, that that might deter people from entering these neighbourhoods and preying upon our children. (Kathy Grier, Saskatoon Communities for Children, December 13, 2000, pg. 726)

Recommendation #7

The Committee recommends that police services within the province take a zero-tolerance approach and fully apply all municipal, provincial and federal laws regarding the problems arising from the sex trade such as bylaws/laws addressing nuisance factors such as loitering, slow driving, littering, improper lights on cars, mischief, obstructing the roadway, etc. to help deter johns from sexually exploiting children.

The concept of a letter campaign was brought to the Committee's attention on several occasions. Witnesses believed an effective deterrent would be to send letters to the homes of the registered owners of vehicles that have been stopped by police in a known stroll area without the driver providing a reasonable explanation for being there. The Prince Albert Police Service has sent out these types of letters in the past and many witnesses felt that other urban centers should follow suit.

The johns have to be stopped. They have to be fined. They have to be...I don't care if you call their wives, their mothers, or whatever, you know, put their names in the paper whatever. You have to stop them because that's why there's prostitutes, because there's people that are going to pay for them. (Nona, former sexually exploited youth, November 6, 2000, pg. 404)

Two witnesses informed the Committee that police should be obligated to follow up on community reports of john's license plate numbers, pictures, videos and vehicle descriptions. They felt the mere presence of a police officer confronting a john at his home regarding where he has been seen picking up a child would act as an effective deterrent.

Information on abusers should be disclosed to the public and the community...Community members could identify license plates, cars, take photos and videos of children and johns on the street and send them to police for action. (Marcia Gordon, Co-ordinator, Pasqua First Nation Treaty Urban Indians, November 20, 2000, pg. 509)

Recommendation #8

The Committee recommends that as part of implementing the Deter and Identify Sex Trade Consumers (DISC) program,* individuals registered in the DISC database should be contacted in writing by the police, advising them that they are engaging in an unacceptable activity, in an area where many children are in need of protection, and are warned to stop.

* The DISC program is addressed later in this report.

E. Financial Accountability (Victim Civil Suits)

Several of the witnesses recommended that revenue created from fining offenders should be directed towards programming for the children. Some presenters suggested that johns should have to pay some type of ongoing support to the child they offended against. They felt this would help alleviate some of the economic factors that led to that child entering the street life in the first place.

Offenders should have to do community service in the community and/or make restitution in public by paying support to the child the offender intended to abuse. (Marcia Gordon, Co-ordinator, Pasqua First Nation Treaty Urban Indians, November 20, 2000, pg. 509)

A group of concerned community members from Saskatoon, known as Saskatoon Communities for Children presented draft legislation to the Committee titled *"Get the Children Somewhere Safe Act."* This proposed Act defines as harmful the request by an adult for sex for payment in connection with prostitution and that this is a harm for which a child can claim a financial contribution from that adult.

If a child chooses to use this Act, then a resource committee of advisors, who are closely connected to that child, would be formed. This committee would support the child through the court process and the search for safety. As well, the child's housing, medical and educational needs would be accessed through the court-ordered financial contributions by the perpetrator to help assist the child to self-sufficiency.

There is a financial contribution, and we use the word contribution – not compensation, but contribution – that the john or the pimp should make in order to establish a certain basis that we think every child should have. Adequate clothing, adequate housing...food, food, education, you know, and an ability to be able to become self-sufficient. (Kearney Healy, Saskatoon Communities for Children, March 8, 2001, pg. 829)

The Members of the Committee were not able to reach a consensus on the issue of financial compensation to child victims of sexual exploitation. Four Members, Mr. Harper, Ms. Jones, Mr. Prebble and Mr. Yates held the viewpoint that the rights of victims who have suffered abuse should be extended to launch a civil suit against their abuser and obtain compensation.

One of the interesting proposals put forward during the hearings was the suggestion that a legislative framework be established under which the principle of the 'victims right to sue' could be applied to the special circumstances of children who are being sexually abused on the street by johns and pimps.

Legal aid lawyer Kearney Healy, the membership of Saskatoon Communities for Children and several professors of law at the University of Saskatchewan developed the proposal and demonstrated how it might work by preparing a draft piece of legislation entitled the *'Get The Children Somewhere Safe Act'*.

Under this proposed legislation, a resource committee of advisors closely connected to the child would be formed. The resource committee would have a similar makeup to the wraparound committee discussed later in this report. The resource committee or wraparound committee would support the child in examining whether there were sound grounds for the legal suit. If adequate grounds were established, a civil suit for compensation from the john or pimp would be launched.

In the event that the suit was successful, the court ordered financial contributions from the sexual perpetrator would be transferred to the resource committee and would be used by the resource committee to assist the child on the road to healing and self-sufficiency. It is important to note that the funds would not be transferred directly to the child. In the event that the child returned to the street, the resource committee could withhold all payments from the funds.

One of the important opportunities that a civil suit mechanism would offer is that the compensation paid by the john or pimp would ultimately go to the benefit of the child they victimized. This is an important distinction from the levying of fines under the Criminal Code. In the case of the Criminal Code, society expresses its outrage at a crime and any fines that are levied go to the benefit of society as a whole.

Finally, the advocates of this proposal suggested that the first $10,000 of the monies received from civil suit compensation not be deducted from the child's social assistance benefits. A similar precedent has been set with respect to exempting the first $10,000 paid in compensation to residential school victims as a result of lawsuits. These monies are also not deducted from their social assistance benefits.

Four Members of the Committee, (Mr. Harper, Ms. Jones, Mr. Prebble and Mr. Yates), strongly urge that the Government of Saskatchewan introduce legislation to provide a framework whereby children who have suffered sexual abuse by johns or pimps can launch a civil suit against their abuser and receive compensation that can then be used for the child's healing and recovery. These members further suggest that civil suits should only be launched with the approval of a resource committee or wraparound committee composed of professionals who are assisting the child in the recovery process. Finally, it is suggested that all compensation received from the suit should be

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set aside for the betterment of the child and should be allocated by the resource committee. Funds would be allotted towards costs required for the healing of the child, such as sexual abuse counseling, addictions treatment or tuition and living costs while pursing post secondary education. As a general rule, these monies should not be deducted from social assistance rates, as these monies are targeted for the healing and recovery of the child.

The remaining three Members, Ms. Draude, Ms. Julé and Mr. Toth, had reservations regarding the victim civil suits. These Members identified several red flags regarding the victim civil suit legislation as it presently stands. They therefore felt it would be irresponsible and unethical to support this Act.

The following observations underline the concerns of these Members:

- A child or youth can initiate action for a civil suit based on their contention that someone requested a sexual favor from them. There is the possibility that some individuals may use their new power in this legislation in an abusive manner. These Members were concerned that there is room for entrapment here. Further, that this is not morally acceptable and they therefore felt that they could not condone any law that leaves an opening for reversed exploitation.
- The legislation allows for a youth to chose persons to be appointed to a resource committee, who would make decisions on how the money derived from a successful civil suit, would be used. A portion of this money would be given to the youth to spend on personal needs. If the youth appoints a person who has previously contributed to their abuse and holds power over them that person could manipulate the situation in order to derive benefit from the funding for personal needs. The result could be that funding could be used to support persons who have contributed to the child sexual abuse. Even though this may not happen in the vast majority of cases, the fact remains that there exists this potential for abuse of the legislation.
- The Act does not place any requirement on the youth to refrain from going back to work the streets, once a civil suit has been successful. These Members felt that there must be some requirement placed on the youth to take personal responsibility for demonstrating their intention to change their lifestyle. In essence, if this is not a provision placed in the legislation the youth could return to the street again and again, and repeatedly initiate civil suits.
- Civil suits can presently be launched by a youth or anyone else against persons who have sexually abused them.
- In Recommendation #4 of this report, a statement is included stipulating that a portion of the monies derived from fines imposed on sexual offenders is to go towards the healing and recovery process of the child who has been abused. This coincides with the belief of these Members that perpetrators should be made responsible for the financial support of those children they have abused.

F. Strengthening Powers of Police

One common concern that many police service personnel shared with the Committee during both phases of the public hearings was the lack of power they felt they had when investigating johns who attempt to buy sex from young people. Officers stated they find it very difficult to investigate a potential child sexual abuse situation.

Recommendation #9

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan introduce a legislative amendment to expand the power of the police to stop a vehicle and conduct a full investigation when they witness suspicious behaviour on the part of the driver or occupants of the vehicle. This suspicious behaviour should be carefully defined in law but would include suspected johns constantly circling the block in a known stroll area or a driver stopping in a known stroll area and having a child the police suspect is engaged in prostitution get into his car. The intent here is not to infringe on civil liberties, but rather to give the police clear authority to investigate the relationship between a driver and a child in the car, when the child is picked up in what appear to be suspicious circumstances. This would particularly include pickups of children in suspicious circumstances in or very near to known stroll areas. Police should be given clear authority to hold the driver and to fully investigate the nature of his relationship with the child in the car. Police should also be given the authority to search the car to look for things such as rape kits. Police should have clear authority to detain suspected johns and pimps for a certain number of hours while the investigation is pursued. This proposal is intended both to protect children and to facilitate the laying of charges against johns and pimps.

Police must be able to use the results of these investigations as the basis for laying charges against the predators and as the basis for assessing if a child is in need of protection.

G. Strengthening Police Resources

Many police agencies and the general public voiced their concern that, due to the lack of resources, police are finding it increasingly difficult to try and combat the issue and crack down on offenders. They felt that if more police were dedicated specifically to deal with the sexual exploitation of children through the sex trade, then they would begin to see some positive results.

Recommendation #10

The Committee recommends that the Attorney General create an integrated 5-member special police unit, reporting directly to the Attorney General, to work with police departments to use the full weight of existing and proposed laws to stop the sexual exploitation of children.

Or alternatively,

The Committee recommends the establishment of a joint RCMP – City Police unit in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert to investigate and lay charges against johns and pimps. The unit would report to the Attorney General, or his/her designate, on a quarterly basis. The unit should be set up similar to the precedent setting Integrated Drug Units in Saskatoon and Regina. The Province should provide targeted funding toward positions on the unit.

Many witnesses expressed a need for police to be able to track the movement of known and suspected sexual predators more easily across provincial boundaries. The Deter and Identify Sex-Trade Consumers (DISC) program was brought to the attention of the Committee members by several presenters including many police service representatives. DISC is a tracking mechanism, created by the Vancouver Police Department that enables the exchange of information and photos of johns and pimps within and across borders, as well as youth who are involved in the sex trade or are at risk of becoming involved.

It's [DISC] a proactive approach by allowing the police to identify the consumer and establish a database on the consumer. Example: description of vehicle, suspect's information, date of birth, age, his identity, specifics of sexual act, etc. – you know, was there tape and bonding in the vehicle and that type of stuff... (Staff Sergeant Gary Doetzel, Prince Albert Police Service, October 11, 2000, pg. 322)

And especially when it comes to the sexual exploitation of children and when it comes to this kind of sexual offences, we need to exchange information – not only within British Columbia, but across Canada and across the US. It is vital, vital, vital. (Detective Constable Oscar Ramos, Vancouver Police Department, March 28, 2001, pg. 899)

It's been highly effective. Our recidivism rate is under 2 per cent of people that have re-offended after being stopped. (Detective Constable Raymond Payette, Vancouver Police Department, March 28, 2001, pg. 895)

Due to the transient lifestyles of sex-trade consumers and participants, police find it necessary to be able to track them and share information across jurisdictions. The DISC program also works with ongoing investigations to help identify suspects involved in sexual assaults, pimp investigations, and homicides. By using DISC in a proactive way, Vancouver Police have reduced the presence of johns on Vancouver strolls by 35%. "Johns" thrive on anonymity. By using DISC aggressively as a deterrent, the anonymity of the john is removed and frequently this results in him not returning to the stroll.

The tracking and movement of criminals and perpetrators and parasites is very, very important...And the more we can keep track of their movements the more we'll be able to predict what they're going to do and be ready to stop, prevent something like that from happening. (Staff Sergeant Ron Savidan, La Ronge RCMP, October 11, 2000, pg. 348)

Abusers must be monitored and tracked by police. Files and profiles on johns/abusers must be kept by police. (Marcia Gordon, Co-ordinator, Pasqua First Nation Treaty Urban Indians, November 20, 2000, pg. 509)

Recommendation #11

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should strongly encourage the establishment and effective use of a tracking system, such as the DISC program, in Saskatchewan's major urban centers and should fund the expansion of the program, as required, into rural Saskatchewan. Police should record the names, addresses and license plate numbers of all suspected sexual predators at the time they are stopped.

Recommendation #12

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should support the creation of a provincial and national sex offender registry in which a convicted male or female sex offender should be required by law to provide updated information on their address and telephone number and on the make, model and license plate number of their vehicle.

H. Treatment for Male Predators

Another common theme mentioned frequently by witnesses was that offenders should be court-ordered to seek treatment for their behaviour while incarcerated, or through a community disposition upon their release. As mentioned earlier, some community representatives felt the government should initiate a zero-tolerance policy targeting johns, much like the domestic abuse policy currently enforced in Saskatchewan.

We want the johns to be locked up, but we want there to be a piece of legislation with mandatory counseling...(Alice Marchand, Addictions Consultant, Prince Albert Grand Council, October 10, 2000, pg. 290)

The Committee heard that sexual offender treatment/counseling should be a mandatory component in all custodial and community dispositions directed towards johns who solicit children and youth. Many individuals also viewed the johns who solicit children as pedophiles and believed they should be treated as such through the criminal justice system.

...once the johns are caught they should be ordered by the court to go to rehab and treated as a pedophile...(Marcella Ross, North Battleford, Outreach Worker, Concern for Youth, November 7, 2000, pg. 428)

As in phase one of the hearings, the Committee again heard evidence from many witnesses that john schools are an effective alternative measures program, which has demonstrated success in deterring offenders. However, these witnesses also felt that john schools should not be considered as an alternative measure within itself for people who victimize children and youth.

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Recommendation #13

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I. Recommended Criminal Code Changes

Many witnesses recommended changes to the *Criminal Code (Canada)* in order to reflect the seriousness of crimes against children. Several witnesses felt that incarceration should be the only penalty considered for those offenders who solicit children. Other suggestions were that second time offenders should not be allowed into society and be designated as dangerous offenders.

I would deal with that john very severely. I would give him, you know, some time in jail to think about what he's doing because that is a child. (Marcella Ross, Outreach Worker, Concern for Youth, November 7, 2000, pg. 437)

Many witnesses voiced concern that the current age of consent for sexual activity as outlined in the *Criminal Code (Canada)* is 14 years of age. They felt this should be raised to at least the age of 16 years to further protect children and ensure that charges can be pursued successfully against those adults who victimize this age group.

I know that the sad thing now is that...so many of the youth are really children on the street...fall considerably below that 14 mark. But I think it would probably make sense to raise the level, raise the age. (Peter Gilmer, Advocate, Regina Anti-Poverty Ministry, November 29, 2000, pg. 654)

I'd like to see mandatory jail time for men that are picking up,...what we call a child prostitute under 14, that age should be raised to at least 16 – at least (Tanya Buhnai, Board Member, Core Community Group, November 28, 2000, pg. 607)

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I know that the sad thing now is that...so many of the youth are really children on the street...fall considerably below that 14 mark. But I think it would probably make sense to raise the level, raise the age. (Peter Gilmer, Advocate, Regina Anti-Poverty Ministry, November 29, 2000, pg. 654)

I'd like to see mandatory jail time for men that are picking up,...what we call a child prostitute under 14, that age should be raised to at least 16 – at least (Tanya Buhnai, Board Member, Core Community Group, November 28, 2000, pg. 607)

Recommendation #14

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should request the Federal Government to amend the Criminal Code (Canada) to increase the age of consent from 14 years to 16 years.

Recommendation #15

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should request the Government of Canada to amend the Criminal Code (Canada) to ensure that all persons convicted of sexual offences involving children receive minimum mandatory sentences in order to reflect zero tolerance of this crime against children.

III. Protective Services For Children And Youth

A. Existing Services

Throughout the public hearings the Committee was impressed with the efforts of community organizations to build services that attempt to address the needs of children involved in the sex trade. All three major centers in Saskatchewan operate successful outreach programs such as in Saskatoon: Egadz and Saskatoon District Health outreach, in Regina: Action Committee for Children at Risk/North Central Safety Services Outreach and Street Workers Advocacy Project, and in Prince Albert: P.A. Youth Activity Centre Street Outreach.

The Saskatoon Tribal Council also operates a successful voluntary safe house near the stroll in Saskatoon, which provides a wide range of emergency intervention services. There is also a satellite home connected to the safe house, which helps facilitate a successful transition off the street for the children. As well, in Saskatoon there are two other very well-operated residential resources for girls: "My Home" operated by Social Services in partnership with Egadz, and Pleasant Hill Place which is funded by an integrated resource committee for youth.

There also are several recreational alternatives for children at risk such as the Saskatoon City Centre Project operated by the Saskatoon Tribal Council, City of Saskatoon and Saskatoon District Health. This is a youth-focussed wellness facility that offers a holistic set of programming for youth. The Rainbow Youth Centre in Regina also offers several recreational and wellness programs for youth at risk. In Prince Albert, the P.A. Youth Activity Centre has proven to be a vital part of the community as it provides a wide range of services and recreational opportunities for children and youth at risk.

B. Numbers of Children on the Street

During both phases of the hearings the Committee heard that there is a large number of children and youth who are being sexually exploited on the streets of Saskatoon, Regina and Prince Albert. The Committee heard various estimates from several different sources regarding actual numbers, but the fact remains that an alarming number of children and youth are being sexually abused in this manner and the numbers have been increasing over the past decade.

The Committee also heard that a small percentage of the children involved in the sex trade are quite young with some being as young as nine years old. Many adult witnesses and youth informed the Committee that the average age when most children become involved in the sex trade is at age 14.

I saw some as young as five, six. I've seen a three year old, about three years old. The man was maybe 25. He was almost dragging her along...I saw that with my own eyes. (Sister Germaine Roussel, December 13, 2000, pg. 741)

The Committee estimates that in both Saskatoon and Regina johns and pimps abuse at least 200 children per year. In Prince Albert only a small number of children suffer such abuse.

While there is a perception that this is an urban problem, the Committee heard that many children are being sexually abused and exploited in rural Saskatchewan as well. In some of the smaller centers, the Committee heard instances where older men are exploiting youth by trading sexual favours for alcohol, drugs and housing. The Committee received several submissions from RCMP officers

indicating a very disturbing number of reported sexual abuse cases involving children. Sexual assault centers that provide services to smaller urban and rural communities informed the Committee that for every reported case of child sexual abuse, nine other cases go unreported.

The Committee has concluded that there are a significant number of rural children who are first abused in their home community and who later move into Regina, Saskatoon or Prince Albert and end up on the streets and in the sex trade. The Committee also heard that children and youth involved in the sex trade will often move from city to city within the province and in some instances will leave the province periodically and become involved on the streets in larger centers. In recognition that these children and youth do migrate inter-provincially, the Committee feels it is important to support a national strategy such as what was recently recommended in the December 4, 2000 "Sacred Lives" Save the Children Canada report.

Save the Children Canada has taken on the National Aboriginal Consultation Project as the first step in a long journey to create a comprehensive national strategy to address commercial sexual exploitation that will work where other services, policies and programs have failed. (Sacred Lives, Save the Children Canada, December 4, 2000, pg. 4)

Recommendation #16

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan supports and becomes involved in a national strategy to address the commercial exploitation of children and youth. As part of the strategy, the Committee recommends that the Government of Canada should provide partial targeted funding to help support projects in each province.

C. The Right of Abused Children to Adequate Services

Throughout their deliberations the Committee was informed of various program and service options for children involved in the sex trade and children at risk in general. However, the fact remains that there still is a large number of children being exploited and abused by johns and pimps on a daily basis. Beyond outreach programming, the Committee has concluded that there is currently a lack of timely service options for these youth including addiction services, treatment options, counseling, safe housing etc. The Committee heard testimony from many youth and former sexually exploited youth that there should be a direct obligation from government and the community to provide services to these children in a timely and caring manner.

Recommendation #17

The Committee recommends that every child who is on the street and at risk of sexual abuse or suffering sexual abuse should be guaranteed the right to services in a timely and coordinated way including a safe place to stay, medical care, addictions treatment, counseling for abuse, help in making the return to school, and lending assistance to children to make effective steps towards a full recovery.

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D. Returning Children to School

Another common theme that came up in the three main urban centers was the concern of community leaders and individuals regarding the alarming numbers of children and youth, under 16 years of age, who are not attending school. Many presenters felt there is a direct link between children in the sex trade and those who have been disinvited from school or, because of their transient family lifestyle, do not attend on a regular basis. The Committee heard estimates that approximately half of the children and youth involved in the sex trade are not attending school. As well, the Committee heard that in Saskatoon alone there are over 1000 children and youth, under 16 years of age, not attending school. Another important aspect of this was that the Committee has found through its research that more than 90% of children involved in the sex trade substantially reduce their involvement on the street and in the sex trade if they return to school.

45.5 % of adolescent prostitutes drop out of school; and 77.8% of adolescent prostitutes are truant. So what this is saying to us is that the indicators for these things are in the education domain. (Constable Joceline Schriemer, Saskatoon Police Service, December 12, 2000, pg.676)

Many presenters expressed concern to the Committee that the reason many children are not attending school on a regular basis reflects both serious family dysfunction in some of our communities and the fact that government departments and service agencies are not working together in a collaborative manner to track and report school drop out among younger children and provide integrated support to the families involved. However, the Committee did hear from a successful integrated project currently operating within Saskatoon. The Absentee Assessment Team is a Wraparound based model which identifies indicators of truancy at the elementary school level. The team works with the family and follows the child throughout their elementary school years until risk levels have decreased. Throughout the first year of this program, attendance had improved significantly for those children involved. However, due to funding limitations, the program only covers two schools.

The Committee wants to emphasize that this not simply a school board problem. The consequences of having a significant percentage of children under 16 not attending school in our larger urban communities is extremely serious and must be a concern for every citizen and every institution in our community. We all need to take responsibility for solving it.

Recommendation #18

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should provide resources to fully address the educational and social needs of children not in school, many of whom are children involved in the sex trade. This could include funding for additional classrooms that may be part of the school or may be located in another community setting (but still attached to the school division). The extra resources that will be required should reflect the need for much smaller student-teacher ratios in classrooms, and for the provision of transportation services for children.

...the reality of the situation...is that if the process of wraparound and the absentee assessment team was put into place, it's there to meet the needs of K to 8. And you know what? We're going to lose a whole bunch of kids right now that you're talking about these thousand on the street. We're going to lose them. We're going to lose them in society. They're going to end up in jail. They're going to end up dead with whatever they're all doing. And that part is reality. (Patti Sebastyen, Saskatoon Catholic Board of Education, December 12, 2000, pg. 691)

Another common concern was the fact that there is no formal database in Saskatchewan which tracks children who are in and out of school on a regular basis. Many witnesses felt that if children could be tracked within the system when they leave school, then appropriate intervention techniques could be employed to support them getting back into a school setting and in some cases off the street.

Recommendation #19

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should immediately establish a province-wide tracking system to monitor and facilitate school attendance for those 16 years of age and under, including children registered in Band schools. In establishing such a tracking system, the Government of Saskatchewan could consider using children's provincial health card numbers and consider establishing a reporting system in which community organizations and all others who are aware that a child is not in school (and is not being home schooled) have an obligation to report that information to a local joint committee that includes representation from the Department of Education, local school divisions, the local Tribal Council and the local of the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan.

E. Street Outreach

The Committee heard from street outreach agencies in Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert and North Battleford. It was apparent that each one of these agencies provides an effective service with caring and compassionate staff. The staffs of these programs in most cases develop the strongest relationships with children and youth involved in the sex trade and compared to other professionals, they have been the most effective in helping them exit the street.

Throughout our experience (what is required is), consistency, relentlessness and advocating to ensure that many of these young people are given the opportunities to exit their nightmares. This is a reality of what it does and will take to be effective in reaching and assisting these young people to move forward to more healthy, productive and safer lives. (Bill Thibodeau, Executive Director, Saskatoon Downtown Youth Centre, EGADZ Outreach, December 14, 2000, pg. 816)

Youth, parents and former street survivors all had positive remarks concerning the diverse work of government funded outreach programs. There were a minority of community members in both Saskatoon and Regina who were concerned that outreach agencies are contributing to the problem and causing their neighbourhood's value in the housing market to plummet. They felt that outreach programs are condoning the use of drugs through needle exchange programs as well as causing their neighbourhood to become littered with dirty condoms and needles.

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Recommendation #20

The Committee recommends that outreach services be strongly supported and adequately funded and staffed to undertake their difficult work. The Committee recommends that in order to achieve an integrated approach that prevents children from falling through the cracks, the Government of Saskatchewan should ensure that outreach services* to all children under the age of 18, *(excluding needle exchange) are coordinated through a single outreach agency in each city. Agencies should ensure that services are being extended to include very young children.

Recommendation #21

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should task each outreach agency to work in collaboration with "follow-up workers"* to track each child they come into contact with and believe to be involved in the commercial sex trade, with the view to try and ensure that child's safety and to help them exit the street.

* See discussion later in this report.

F. Provision for Secure Care

Throughout the province-wide consultations, the Committee heard from a diverse cross-section of individuals and stakeholders who all had mixed and strong responses regarding secure care legislation such as Alberta's *Protection of Children Involved in Prostitution Act* (PChIP) S.A. 1998, c. P-19.3.

PChIP came into effect in Alberta on February 1, 1999. This Act allows for the involuntary apprehension and confinement of children and youth under the age of 18 who are involved in prostitution. Once apprehended, the youth can be detained for up to five days in a secure-care safe house for an emergency assessment with provisions to extend that time for two additional 21 day periods for treatment purposes. PChIP also allows for the use of restraining orders against pimps and enhanced services for victims through PChIP's follow-up program while increasing penalties for offenders up to $25,000.

Secure-care legislation proved to be the most contentious issue debated during the public hearings. Many witnesses felt that locking up children would only parallel the injustices suffered by Aboriginal people during the period of residential schools. They felt that this would only serve as punishment and only result in making the children angrier.

I don't think that to lock up kids, throw them away like that, is proper. You're just asking for trouble doing that when it's not their fault (Tracy, former sexually exploited youth, October 10, 2000, pg. 274)

And when I think about the possibility of a 12 year old cousin walking down the street and being picked up and thrown into a safe house for their own good, the picture of residential schools come back...and it's frightening. I don't want to see that happen to the kids that are out there. I recognize that there's a need to protect the children who are on the street. However, the thought of just picking up kids and throwing them someplace for their own good is a major issue that...It really bothers me that that's a possibility here. (Sandi LeBeouf, Saskatoon Communities for Children, December 13, 2000, pg. 728)

Others expressed strong support for protective secure care citing instances where children suffering from cognitive disabilities and self-destructive behaviours need help to exit the street. Even though some youth may reject help from professionals, some witnesses felt that authorities must act in the best interests of the child and, while recognizing the child's opposition, go against their will and proceed with an involuntary apprehension in a caring, compassionate effort to keep them safe.

Fourteen years and younger: We support legislation that removes the exploited children from the streets, similar to Alberta's law. Due process and cultural sensitivity must be recognized and implemented into special programming that targets these children. There is a greater chance at success for these children to stay off the streets if they are removed from their environment..."" Fifteen years and over: These children are more likely to have been on the streets or living this type of lifestyle for at least two years. Harm-reduction strategies must be implemented with the option of forced removal if it is a life threatening situation. (Erica Beaudin, First Nations Women's Council, FSIN, March 19, 2001, pg. 879)

...if they are too young or too vulnerable to make safe decisions, then it's our belief that there needs to be an opportunity to provide a secure treatment atmosphere for those young people. Without the ability to access secure treatment, we will continue to see youth spiral downward, never being able to develop their own capacity and experience their potential in a positive way. (Doris Colson, Saskatoon Community Resource Development Network, December 14, 2000, pg. 765)

...I really don't care if you put them in a room with locks on all doors. Whatever you know. You have to get them off the streets because they think they're all smart. And the girls, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 – they're all stupid. Okay, I was there, and I was brilliant for my age, and I was so stupid. (Nona, former sexually exploited youth, November 6, 2000, pg. 413)

During the Committee's deliberations for this final report, five of the Members traveled to Edmonton on May 15 & 16, 2001 to study Alberta's PChIP legislation first hand. They toured both secure and voluntary safe houses and met with some community-based agency officials from Crossroads Outreach, the Edmonton Native Healing Centre and the Metis Child and Family Services Society. The members also participated in a ride along with Edmonton vice police to witness first hand life on the street and how Alberta's legislation has impacted on the number of children involved in the sex trade in that province.

As the Committee toured Saskatchewan, it was apparent that in the southern part of the province there was more support for protective secure care treatment legislation. However, in both Saskatoon and Prince Albert there was strong opposition within the Aboriginal community as well as several outreach agencies and individual citizens. Therefore the Committee believes that if protective secure care is to be successful, it would need full support in each community.

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Recommendation #22

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan develop protective secure care legislation for sexually exploited children,* on the clear understanding that the legislation will be implemented on a pilot project basis only. *The legislation and the pilot project should provide for mandatory protective care* for children 14 years of age and younger; *which can be extended to youth 15 years and over at the request of the child, parent or guardian for up to 21 days.

The development of this legislation should be done in consultation with all concerned stakeholders and with particular care to involve the FSIN, Tribal Councils, the Metis Nation and Metis Family and Community Justice representatives.

If placed in protective secure care, children should be transferred to a voluntary safe house or recovery home as soon as it is practical to do so, with the first concern being the safety and well being of the child. While in protective care, children need to be treated as victims and provided for in a loving environment. The province needs to ensure that this protective care is not punitive and staff should be capable of providing a caring and healthy environment.

It is recommended that the pilot project, for a publicly funded involuntary secure care safe house, be located in the Regina Region.* The pilot project should not open until the necessary follow-up services referred to in this report are in place, especially follow-up case workers, access to addiction treatment services and positive opportunities to earn income. *Without the appropriate follow-up services, a protective secure care pilot project will not achieve the successes that are hoped for.

The pilot project should be evaluated by all Regina stakeholders and service providers, by former street involved youth, by the Children's Advocate and by key stakeholders and service providers in Saskatoon and Prince Albert. The pilot project should only be extended to Saskatoon and Prince Albert if it is judged to be effective in protecting children and helping children exit the street. In evaluating the pilot project, special care needs to be taken to assess potential disadvantages of protective secure care including the worry that child sexual abuse on the streets could be pushed underground and that children's rights could be violated in ways that have occurred in other closed custody youth facilities.

In implementing the secure care pilot project, careful thought needs to be given to procedures that will ensure children who are not already wards of the Minister of Social Services are not taken 'into the care of the Minister' as a result of their stay in the facility. Alberta provides a helpful example in this regard. Thought should also be given to providing the services of addictions counselors at the facility. Recreational services should also be available on a daily basis, including the opportunity for the children to access a gymnasium. To the greatest extent possible, intensive staffing should be used as the primary means of providing security. An alarm system should be experimented with as an alternative to lockup.

In every way, the procedures and actions of the staff in the pilot project must be anchored on the foundation that the children are victims and are to receive love and support. The pilot project personnel must be especially mindful not to duplicate the record of violations of children's rights that have been observed by the Children's Advocate in young offender facilities in Saskatchewan. It will be a significant challenge for staff to provide a loving environment in a secure care facility. Pursuing this goal is best undertaken through a pilot project.

The protective secure care facility should offer culturally appropriate programming. It should be operated by a Tribal Council agency but with input from the key stakeholders and service providers mentioned above. If the protective secure care pilot project is a success and significantly reduces the return of children to the street, it could be extended to Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

In weighing the pros and cons of protective secure care, the Committee was very conscious of the strong opposition to secure care by many presenters. The Committee endeavored to weigh this concern and the potential difficulties of protective secure care against the advantages that it offers. The Committee was struck by the fact that the City of Edmonton has significantly reduced the number of children who are involved in the commercial sex trade since the introduction of secure care legislation. Many of the opponents of protective secure care legislation in Alberta have now become advocates for it. Some of the potential advantages of sensitively designed protective secure care include:

- The benefit of being able to remove children from the street in the very first days they become involved in prostitution activity.
- The benefit of the police being able to remove children from the street for a few hours in instances where they believe the child is at high risk of becoming involved in prostitution.
- The benefit of ensuring that the two above mentioned groups of children receive early intervention services in a systematic way.
- Protective secure care can 'dry up' the pimps source of revenue as children are quickly removed from the street.
- If a child is held in protective secure care, she/he has a ready explanation for their pimp of why they did not return. On the other hand, for a child to explain to their pimp why they stayed at a voluntary safe house is more difficult and poses a greater risk of violence against the child.
- Protective secure care offers the advantage of being able to help children with serious addiction problems to 'dry out' so that serious planning can be done with them.
- Protective secure care will provide more time for 'assessment' including assessment of potential disabilities such as FAS and FAE.
- Protective secure care offers the advantage of giving follow-up workers the time required to establish a relationship with the child, which makes a difference once the child leaves protective secure care.

Recommendation #23

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should pass legislation to allow for the involuntary apprehension and emergency assessment of children under the age of 18 whose lives are in* imminent danger *(i.e. life and death circumstances) due to being sexually exploited on the streets.

Recommendation #24

The Committee recommends that under secure care legislation, the Government of Saskatchewan should ensure that if a child is confined to a protective safe house, then that child needs to be informed within the first 24 hours (and repeated after 48 hours), in writing and verbally of:

a) the reason for, and the time period of, the confinement;
b) the right to ask the court to review the decision to confine;
c) the right to contact a lawyer*; and
d) the telephone number of the nearest office of the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission.

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan ensures that every child who is placed in a protective safe house is guaranteed within 48 hours, a visit from the Children's Advocate Office and/or one other appropriate advocate the child may request i.e. an Elder, relative, Band member, etc.

****Access to legal services should be at no cost to the child or their family.***

Some members held the view that there should be provisions in the legislation to have protective secure care throughout the province where necessary and not only as a pilot project in Regina. The following is the view point of Ms. Draude, Ms. Julé and Mr. Toth:

The Committee noted that outreach workers in Edmonton, who initially opposed secure care when the PChIP legislation was passed in Alberta, have since recognized the value and benefit of this measure in assisting children to exit the streets. Therefore, based on this evidence, these Members felt strongly that each city must be provided with a facility for protective safe care.

The provision for protective secure care is in essence a way to provide a safe place for children who engage in harmful self-destructive behaviours and/or who are being sexually exploited by predators who take advantage of their vulnerability. The intent of protective care is to **protect the child** and to demonstrate to the child that they are precious and there is a special place of safety and support from caring individuals who place great value on their worth and guide them on the road to recovery, healing and a purposeful life.

Protective secure care is but one very important step in reclaiming our children – reclaiming them from the dark and evil forces that threaten to consume their lives. It is one step in assisting them on the road to a life of celebration and love. It is a place to begin to empower them to make good and wholesome choices for their lives.

G. Voluntary Safe Refuge

The concept of voluntary safe house programming for sexually exploited children and youth was felt by many presenters to be an important transition for children to exit the street. The Safe House in Saskatoon was referred to many times as an effective program, which children can access to obtain a safe haven and to have their basic needs met (food, clothing, sleep, medical attention etc.). The safe house provides for emergency assessment, counseling and appropriate treatment referrals. This home, operated by the Saskatoon Tribal Council, provides a safe and nurturing environment which children aged 15 and under can voluntarily access in an attempt to exit the street.

It is expected a child would stay in a volunteer safe house for as much as 1 to 2 months. This would provide an opportunity for workers to do an assessment of the child's immediate needs followed by intensive case planning to facilitate a start being made on the child's exit from the street.

In addition to the pilot project secure care facility in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert discussed earlier, the Committee also envisions the operation of a small voluntary safe house in each of these communities.

...and I know that our members try and get a lot of the young people into there (Saskatoon Tribal Council safe house). A lot of our vice unit members, uniform members will, if they find someone on the street, will try and get them down there. And I think that safe home is doing a good job. I think they're very dedicated people there. (Superintendent Brian Dueck, Saskatoon Police Service, March 28, 2001, pg. 915)

Recommendation #25

The Committee recommends that one publicly funded voluntary safe house for children under 18 years of age who have been sexually abused on the street or are at high risk of becoming involved in the sex trade, should be funded in both Regina and Prince Albert. The Saskatoon Safe House facility operated by the Saskatoon Tribal Council should continue to be supported by the province. The respective Tribal Councils in the Regina and Prince Albert region should be full partners in the establishment and operation of their safe houses.

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H. Follow-up Workers

During the Committee's research of the PChIP Act in Edmonton, the Members were impressed by the follow-up portion of the legislation. Every child who is taken into protective care is immediately assigned a follow-up worker who tracks and provides support to that child until they have exited the street life successfully. Each follow-up worker is assigned very small caseloads, 14 at a maximum, which provides the opportunity for them to do some intensive case-work with the children. Follow-up workers also work closely with the child's family where appropriate and they never give up on the child even if they re-enter the street life. Alberta officials informed the Committee that follow-up services are a key part of their legislation and it is a vital component in helping these children exit the sex trade successfully.

Taking the child out of a dangerous situation is key but also just as important is the follow-up and the need for a family intervention. (Ron Crowe, Tribal Chairman, File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council, November 22, 2000, pg. 557)

Recommendation #26

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should ensure that follow-up caseworkers are assigned to all children who reside in either the voluntary or protective care safe houses. They should also be assigned to children identified by street outreach workers of being at-risk to enter the sex-trade.

I. Adequate Medium Term Housing For Children

The Committee also heard that the province seriously lacks the resources necessary to help children and youth transit from the street. This is particularly the case for youth aged 16 and 17. The Committee heard that in Saskatoon there have been youth known to live under bridges or in garages due to a lack of resources. The Committee heard that appropriate housing is needed for children who have made the commitment to try and leave the street permanently. Options presented to the Committee included housing initiatives such as satellite homes. These homes would be connected to safe houses and provide a smooth transition from a safe house to the community. Aboriginal operated group homes were also suggested as an appropriate housing program to help these children.

Recommendation #27

The Committee recommends that specialized satellite recovery homes and group homes should also be established throughout the province both on and off reserve. These homes need to have specially trained personnel who understand the trauma associated with sexual abuse. Above all, they need to be culturally appropriate. These homes should be directly linked to both the voluntary and involuntary safe houses to help provide the children and youth a successful transition towards recovery.

J. Ongoing Healing

...we would need a facility. We'd need facilities to accommodate family treatment and looking at a short term and a long term, because healing takes a lifetime. (Chief Marie Anne Daywalker-Pelletier, First Nations Women's Council, FSIN, March 19, 2001, pg. 882)

Several of the witnesses, including youth, parents, First Nations and Metis organizations, felt that Saskatchewan desperately needs a long-term family centered holistic treatment center. The status quo has not served sexually exploited children and youth well and witnesses would like to see the government begin to seriously consider treatment options for all high-risk children and their families. As well, many presenters felt that children and youth should have the same access to specialized sexual abuse services as do adult survivors of sexual trauma.

The Committee heard from several witnesses that immediate access to treatment services is critical for children and youth who are involved in the sex trade. The window for getting a child off the street and out of the sex trade is often a very narrow one and many opportunities will be lost if treatment services are not immediately available when a child is willing to go.

I think that we need family treatment facilities. Again it's my belief that an individual cannot heal [alone]. (Bev Benson, Parent, December 14, 2000, pg. 796)

I think there should be a healing center that is specifically for sexual abuse. (Gene Ouelette, Justice Coordinator, Battleford Tribal Council, November 8, 2000, pg. 483)

I think we need special units or special centers that we can take these young people to. (Chief John Quinn, Prince Albert Police Service, October 11, 2000, pg. 325)

Recommendation #28

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should partner with First Nations and Metis government (and with existing treatment services) to expand individual and family treatment programs for children who have been sexually abused on the street and who face addictions problems. Healing should not focus only on the child, but on the whole family. Otherwise, children will simply return to a dysfunctional home situation.

Many witnesses also felt that as part of the long term healing process children and youth need opportunities to be able to work and earn money, as is the situation with many other young people. The Committee heard that if these youth had an environment where they could learn how to exist independently within mainstream society, their self-esteem would increase and a certain level of pride would develop, thereby helping them to make better choices in life.

Recommendation #29

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan in conjunction with community organizations should provide funding to a community agency in each major city to provide teens who are at high risk of entering the sex trade or who are trying to leave the sex trade with alternative opportunities to make money through healthy employment.

They're so full of pride and they're so happy to receive a paycheque. It's not money that someone's given them out of pity; they have pride. (Audra Kreuger, Co-ordinator, Saskatoon Core Neighborhood Youth Co-op, December 13, 2000, pg. 753)

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K. Integrated Community Planning

Throughout the Committee's public hearings in Saskatchewan many integrated community programs and committee structures were presented which demonstrated how effective and successful a coordinated approach can be in dealing with social issues.

The three main urban centres in the province each have a community committee (or a joint planning body) comprised of various representatives from the government and community based sectors, which deal with a multitude of social issues. These groups also coordinate funding in each center to ensure consistent and effective service delivery while avoiding any overlap in programming. Saskatoon Communities for Children, Regina Crime Prevention Commission and the Prince Albert Race Relations Commission all presented to the Committee on how a coordinated approach can be effective in addressing child sexual abuse by johns and pimps.

The Committee concludes that the creation of a single planning table at which all stakeholders involved in the issue work together, is essential to making progress.

Recommendation #30

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should encourage and support the continued growth and development of integrated community planning for service delivery to stop the sexual exploitation of children.

L. Integrated Service Delivery for Children

The Committee also heard presentations regarding how effective integrated service delivery can be and examples of effective programming were shared. An example of an effective integrated model is the program **"Wraparound"** which currently operates both in Saskatoon and Regina. Wraparound is a preventative program, which creates a child, and family team which focuses on strengths and support through faith, family and friends. The child and family are also provided ongoing support from the team's social worker who assists the family to determine who can be an asset to the case plan and help achieve their long-term goals. The members of the family team may include but are not limited to, the youth, the parents, teachers, police, social workers, psychologists, Elders, community members and others.

The Committee heard that the Wraparound process is an intensive integrated and coordinated service which deals with the many diverse needs high-risk families may have such as financial resources, safety, housing, education, health care and social needs. The family team, through a coordinated approach "wraps" the family and develops a case plan to address those needs under the direction of the family.

There has to be a coordination of effort and wraparound is one of the ways we can do that...(Mike LeClaire, Provincial Consultant, Nutana Collegiate Integrated School-linked Services, December 12, 2000, pg. 701).

And so it seems to me that with the younger children you might have to do something much like the wraparound program that is in existence right now in Saskatoon (Kearney Healy, Saskatoon Communities for Children, December 12, 2000, pg. 717)

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As mentioned earlier another successful example of an integrated program is the Absentee Assessment Team Integrated Program, which operates out of Saskatoon in two community schools.

The Committee also received information regarding a new and highly promising program, which targets youth 16 years of age and over who are involved in the sex trade. **"Operation Help"** is an integrated team approach comprised of representatives from Egadz outreach, the Department of Social Services and the Saskatoon Police Service. This team provides an opportunity for sexually exploited street youth to exit the street through a wraparound process of support from the team. All of these models help bring together a core group of support that the child and family will need. They illustrate that integrated services should be done in a simple and coordinated way that reduces the chance of children falling through the cracks between service agencies.

Recommendation #31

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should expand funding to existing complementary and successful models such as Wraparound, the Absentee Assessment Team and Operation Help. Every effort should be made to include and partner with Tribal Councils and the Metis Nation in developing these programs to the fullest extent.

Recommendation #32

The Committee recommends the Government of Saskatchewan promote an integrated approach where police and a social worker from Social Services would work together as a team investigating potential abuse situations on the strolls. This approach would greatly reduce time delays and create better information sharing.

Recommendation #33

In order to achieve full cooperation and referrals between service delivery agencies such as outreach services, safe house facilities, satellite and group homes, addiction services and healing centers, the Government of Saskatchewan should ensure that full cooperation between service agencies is a condition of funding between the government and service providers.

As the Committee deliberated on all issues around service delivery, it was agreed that the Province should involve the FSIN, Tribal Councils, and the Metis Nation in a central way when planning the delivery of services to children who have been sexually abused on the streets. In light of the fact that the vast majority of children at risk of abuse from johns and pimps are Aboriginal children, it is essential that Aboriginal governments be intensely involved.

Recommendation #34

The Committee recommends that the appropriate service delivery agencies of First Nations and Metis Government should be pivotally involved in all planning processes to assist children who have been sexually exploited on the street and should be lead partners in funding agreements to deliver services to these children.

IV. Root Causes

Similar to phase one of the public hearings, most witnesses during phase two strongly voiced their concerns that more attention needs to be paid towards the underlying root causes that lead children and youth to the street. To clearly understand the many issues that encompass the commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth, the Committee felt that it was important to be aware of the risk factors, which contribute to their being involved on the street in the first place. As well, many witnesses felt that to truly combat the issue, more effort has to be made by government to fund programs to address domestic abuse, racism, poverty, substance abuse and the marginalization of women.

And probably the main concept that we're going to talk about is you need to work on the roots, not just on the symptoms. (Ken Svenson, Therapist, Associated Counseling Network, November 29, 2000, pg. 627)

...and we need to be developing programs that also work in that whole area of prevention that are going to change those environments that leave these people so vulnerable. (Barb Lawrence, Director, Street Workers Advocacy Project, November 29, 2000, pg. 649)

A. Domestic Abuse

Throughout the Committee's province-wide hearings the issue of domestic abuse was brought up several times by many witnesses. Family violence was cited as a major root cause that could lead some children to become involved in the street culture. As well, in some of the rural centers of the province, the Committee heard that there is an enormous sexual abuse problem that needs to be seriously addressed. The Committee also heard that on average only one in ten cases of child sexual abuse is ever reported to police. Many of these children in the rural centers and northern communities migrate to the larger centers and, having been earlier abused in their home community setting, they are at a particularly high risk of being pulled into the commercial sex trade.

About 50% of the sexual assault files that we are involved with in Meadow Lake involve youth. (Staff Sergeant Mark van Schie, Meadow Lake RCMP and Member of Meadow Lake Interagency Committee, October 12, 2000, pg. 364)

The Committee researched two successful home-visitation programs, which currently operate in the United States. The Hawaii Healthy Start Program and Healthy Families America have been in existence since 1985 and 1992 respectively. In brief, these programs provide a highly intensive home-visitation service to high-risk families with new-born children from birth to the age of 5 years. Each of these programs is unique; however their service delivery bears many similarities and they share similar principles and program objectives. The major goals of each program are:

- Enhance child development;
- Promote positive parenting;
- Enhance parent-child interaction;
- Ensure that all families have a primary medical care provider and access to a hospital;

- Ensure proper use of community resources; and
- Prevent child abuse and neglect.

I urge you to create and immediately implement a long-term plan for supporting early childhood development and supporting children to develop within the context of their family. (Deborah Parker-Loewen, Children's Advocate, December 14, 2000, pg. 800)

Up until November of 2000, Healthy Start covered 70% of the state of Hawaii. However, earlier that year they were court-ordered to cover the entire state following a lawsuit that involved a child who was abused in a locale not covered by the program. Recent evaluative data obtained from Hawaii indicates that prior to serving the entire state, children of overburdened families who were not served by home visitors were hospitalized for child abuse or neglect more than 5 times as frequently (12.8 per 1000) as those of high risk families who were served by home visitors (2.3 per 1000).

The costs per family in Hawaii are US $3100 per year and US $3600 if a child development specialist is part of the team. The costs are relatively small due to the fact the program utilizes a large number of para-professionals as home visitors. Although para-professionals require extensive training and supervision, clients tend to respond better to them and families are easier to recruit as they are often matched ethnically. Relationships and rapport are easily established due to shared beliefs, language, experiences and the para-professional's non-threatening approach.

Under the First Ministers' Agreement on Early Childhood Development (which was negotiated during the Committee's deliberations), Saskatchewan has received $10 million in federal funding for 2001–02 to help provide services to high-risk families. For families at risk in high needs communities, the Saskatchewan Government's 2001–02 budget introduced the Early Childhood Development Framework. The stated vision of the framework is that vulnerable children should enjoy a good start in life and should be nurtured and supported by caring families and communities. The goals of the framework included:

- High-risk children are born healthy and remain healthy
- High-risk children are supported and nurtured by healthy, well-functioning families.
- High-risk children are able to learn, cope and problem solve.
- High-risk children are free from abuse, injury, disability, disease and death.
- High-risk children have access to a comprehensive, integrated and developmentally sequential system of supports and services.

Under this framework the Saskatchewan Government also introduced the following intensive support services in the 2001–02 budget:

- Prenatal services focusing on prevention of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effects;
- Home visiting services to connect families to the appropriate community support services;
- 195 additional licensed child care spaces to support parents in work or training; and,
- Increased access to early learning programs for children aged four and five to enhance their social development, school readiness and ability to learn, and parent supports such as literacy programs and community kitchens.

The committee supports and applauds the government's approach towards early childhood development and their commitment to home visitation services. However, the Committee feels it is important to partner with Tribal Councils and Metis Family and Community

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...and we need to be developing programs that also work in that whole area of prevention that are going to change those environments that leave these people so vulnerable. (Barb Lawrence, Director, Street Workers Advocacy Project, November 29, 2000, pg. 649)

A. Domestic Abuse

Throughout the Committee's province-wide hearings the issue of domestic abuse was brought up several times by many witnesses. Family violence was cited as a major root cause that could lead some children to become involved in the street culture. As well, in some of the rural centers of the province, the Committee heard that there is an enormous sexual abuse problem that needs to be seriously addressed. The Committee also heard that on average only one in ten cases of child sexual abuse is ever reported to police. Many of these children in the rural centers and northern communities migrate to the larger centers and, having been earlier abused in their home community setting, they are at a particularly high risk of being pulled into the commercial sex trade.

About 50% of the sexual assault files that we are involved with in Meadow Lake involve youth. (Staff Sergeant Mark van Schie, Meadow Lake RCMP and Member of Meadow Lake Interagency Committee, October 12, 2000, pg. 364)

The Committee researched two successful home-visitation programs, which currently operate in the United States. The Hawaii Healthy Start Program and Healthy Families America have been in existence since 1985 and 1992 respectively. In brief, these programs provide a highly intensive home-visitation service to high-risk families with new-born children from birth to the age of 5 years. Each of these programs is unique; however their service delivery bears many similarities and they share similar principles and program objectives. The major goals of each program are:

- Enhance child development;
- Promote positive parenting;
- Enhance parent-child interaction;
- Ensure that all families have a primary medical care provider and access to a hospital;

- Ensure proper use of community resources; and
- Prevent child abuse and neglect.

I urge you to create and immediately implement a long-term plan for supporting early childhood development and supporting children to develop within the context of their family. (Deborah Parker-Loewen, Children's Advocate, December 14, 2000, pg. 800)

Up until November of 2000, Healthy Start covered 70% of the state of Hawaii. However, earlier that year they were court-ordered to cover the entire state following a lawsuit that involved a child who was abused in a locale not covered by the program. Recent evaluative data obtained from Hawaii indicates that prior to serving the entire state, children of overburdened families who were not served by home visitors were hospitalized for child abuse or neglect more than 5 times as frequently (12.8 per 1000) as those of high risk families who were served by home visitors (2.3 per 1000).

The costs per family in Hawaii are US $3100 per year and US $3600 if a child development specialist is part of the team. The costs are relatively small due to the fact the program utilizes a large number of para-professionals as home visitors. Although para-professionals require extensive training and supervision, clients tend to respond better to them and families are easier to recruit as they are often matched ethnically. Relationships and rapport are easily established due to shared beliefs, language, experiences and the para-professional's non-threatening approach.

Under the First Ministers' Agreement on Early Childhood Development (which was negotiated during the Committee's deliberations), Saskatchewan has received $10 million in federal funding for 2001–02 to help provide services to high-risk families. For families at risk in high needs communities, the Saskatchewan Government's 2001–02 budget introduced the Early Childhood Development Framework. The stated vision of the framework is that vulnerable children should enjoy a good start in life and should be nurtured and supported by caring families and communities. The goals of the framework included:

- High-risk children are born healthy and remain healthy
- High-risk children are supported and nurtured by healthy, well-functioning families.
- High-risk children are able to learn, cope and problem solve.
- High-risk children are free from abuse, injury, disability, disease and death.
- High-risk children have access to a comprehensive, integrated and developmentally sequential system of supports and services.

Under this framework the Saskatchewan Government also introduced the following intensive support services in the 2001–02 budget:

- Prenatal services focusing on prevention of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effects;
- Home visiting services to connect families to the appropriate community support services;
- 195 additional licensed child care spaces to support parents in work or training; and,
- Increased access to early learning programs for children aged four and five to enhance their social development, school readiness and ability to learn, and parent supports such as literacy programs and community kitchens.

The committee supports and applauds the government's approach towards early childhood development and their commitment to home visitation services. However, the Committee feels it is important to partner with Tribal Councils and Metis Family and Community

Justice Services (MFCJS) in establishing these services as the majority of the province's high-risk families are Aboriginal. Tribal Councils and MFCJS would be well suited to recruit para-professionals such as kokums (grandmothers) and Elders to work with these families, thereby providing a more trusting and non-threatening relationship.

Recommendation #35

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan continue its initiative to promote early childhood development and reduce the risk of domestic abuse through the support of a home visitation program to families at risk. We recommend that the Government aim to expand these home visitation services so that within 10 years they can be available to all Saskatchewan families at risk. In addition to the involvement of District Health Boards and provincial departments, every effort should be made to add as additional partners, the Tribal Councils and the Metis Family and Community Justice Services.

Recommendation #36

In light of the enormous problem of child sexual abuse in our communities, it is recommended that the Government of Saskatchewan in conjunction with advocacy groups, launch a comprehensive public awareness campaign on the problem of sexual abuse of children in our society. The public awareness campaign should discuss the horrendous consequences of such abuse and inform residents where they can seek help and support in preventing this problem or addressing it if it has occurred.

B. Residential School Syndrome and Racism

Throughout the hearings, the Committee heard that a high percentage of sexually exploited children and youth in the three main urban centers of Saskatchewan are of First Nation and Metis ancestry. Both Prince Albert and Regina numbers were estimated to be around 90% while Saskatoon was slightly lower at approximately 80%.

One key risk factor presented several times during the public hearings was the long-term inter-generational effects of the residential school syndrome on Aboriginal peoples. For decades, Aboriginal families were separated by the Canadian government as their children were taken away from them and placed in church-run residential schools in an attempt to assimilate their spiritual beliefs and cultural values to those of western civilization.

And nine times out of ten you're going to realize that it all stems from the residential schools where people were abused, molested. And they always say that abuse is a cycle. And that if that cycle is never stopped, when will it stop? (Gene Ouelette, Justice Coordinator, Battleford Tribal Council, November 8, 2000, pg. 476)

Denied their culture and access to their parents, many of these dispossessed children also suffered severe physical, emotional and sexual abuse at the hands of those who operated the schools. The children were subjected to strict rules forbidding them to speak their language and participate in any traditional activities. This resulted in a loss of identity and, as adults, many lacked the appropriate parenting skills needed to care for and nurture their own children. The residual effect has been generational dysfunction within Aboriginal communities, with children most often being the victims. Domestic violence, substance abuse and suicide are tragic experiences that continue to demoralize the Aboriginal community, and many believe the effects will be felt for generations to come.

The children that we're seeing out there are children of, you know, grandchildren...and children [of individuals] that have gone to the residential school. And they're out there with broken spirits, dealing with a whole lot of issues. (Gary Beaudin, Director, City-Centre Partnership, December 13, 2000, pg. 733)

The only thing that we were left with was the colour of our skin and if it was possible they probably would have taken that also. (Helen Johnson, Minister of Social Services, Metis Nation of Saskatchewan, October 11, 2000, pg. 317)

Another common theme that emerged throughout the public hearings was the role of racism and how it relates to the sexual exploitation of Aboriginal children. Because of societies many negative stereotypes of Aboriginal people, several witnesses testified they grew up with a low self-esteem, which was a contributing factor leading to their involvement in the streets. It was also suggested that johns tend to target Aboriginal youth as they may not feel as guilty if they paid for sex from a non-aboriginal.

Race. We feel this is a big issue. Ninety per cent of the exploited children who are in the sex trade are of First Nations ancestry. With this reality the concept of dispensable children has emerged. (Erica Beaudin, Program Manager, First Nations Women's Council, FSIN, March 19, 2001, pg. 880)

...racism – people want to turn their ear off – is something that has to be addressed and this happens with a lot of the johns. (Carol Friedhoff, Province-wide Coordinator, Aboriginal Women's Council of Saskatchewan, October 10, 2000, pg. 282)

So there's lots of prejudice in this city towards Natives....I'll tell you one thing – you don't see a lot of white kids on that corner in this city. (Tracy, former sexually exploited child, October 10, 2000, pg. 279)

Recommendation #37

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan, working together with FSIN, the Metis Nation, and school divisions, should expand its efforts to promote, fund and coordinate activities in our communities, which are intended to combat racism and increase understanding between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. Together, the province and the above-mentioned partners should also promote tolerance and understanding and raise awareness of the harmful effects of racism through a school based, community based and media based campaign.

Recommendation #38

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should support the expansion of cross-cultural educational opportunities for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children.

Recommendation #39

The Committee recommends that, in an effort to build understanding and cooperation between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal students, the Government of Saskatchewan should explore with the Government of Canada and the FSIN the establishment of pilot projects involving on/off reserve educational opportunities including the sharing of school facilities, where reserves and neighbouring communities mutually agree.

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C. Poverty

...I would urge you to continue to focus social policy and programs on eliminating child poverty in Saskatchewan. That's absolutely critical in my view. (Deborah Parker-Loewen, Children's Advocate, December 14, 2000, pg. 800)

Poverty was brought up on numerous occasions by witnesses who felt low-income families tend to be more at-risk due to their inability to adequately provide for their loved ones. Many felt that the current social assistance rates in Saskatchewan were inadequate and that this contributed to poor housing, poor nutrition, chronic health problems, severe depression, lowered self-esteem, poor literacy rates, high drop-out rates in school and a host of other crisis factors associated with low-income families.

The Committee heard that in Regina and Saskatoon, the residential neighbourhoods in which children are involved in the sex trade are marked by deep poverty with more than 65% of families living on social assistance. This is further compounded by the high incidence of poverty among Aboriginal children. In both Saskatoon and Regina the rate of poverty among Aboriginal families exceeds 60%. This rate is significantly higher among Aboriginal families who reside in neighborhoods where prostitution is a serious problem.

And I think that we have to recognize that if we don't deal with social assistance rates, not only are we going to have problems in terms of more children on the street, we're going to have problems with increased health care costs. We know that poverty is the number one determinant of health. We're going to have problems in terms of the education system. We know that the dropout rate for poor children is three times as high as non-poor children. And obviously we know we're going to have problems with the criminal justice system. (Peter Gilmer, Advocate, Regina Anti-Poverty Ministry, November 29, 2000, pg. 652)

Again and again I heard how poverty helps to create a vulnerability of desperation that lowers self-esteem, increases susceptibility to addiction, family violence and abuse, and creates a myriad of very serious health problems...If a child is poor, without strong parental support, and daily their self-esteem is being chewed away at, you have more than the average chance of ending up doing things that are not good for you, including working in the sex trade. (Kathie Cram, Saskatoon Political Action Group on Poverty, December 22, 2000, written submission pg. 3)

Several witnesses and former sexually exploited children informed the Committee that poverty played a major role in their involvement in the sex trade. Painful testimony included recollections of how they started out working the streets, which was referred to as "survival sex" for food and/or shelter for themselves or younger siblings.

First of all, I believe there is a very strong connection between our kids on the street and poverty. And there's one question...I'd like to know if there's anybody around this table still living at their 1982 budget? Are you living at the same budget today as you did in 1982? And why are we expecting our poor people to do so? (Sister Germaine Roussel, Saskatoon Communities for Children, December 13, 2000, pg. 740)

The Committee heard several youth and former sexually exploited children describe how difficult it was for them to leave the streets when they have to live on the income level afforded by social assistance. Many of them also have or had to support one or more children on that income and a feeling of hopelessness and despair would sometimes force them back into the sex trade to help provide for their family.

I've thought about it, thinking well my daughter's birthday's in a week and I'm broke. But I'm not going to. But it would be really easy to do. And then I'd work, and I'd make the money for her birthday and then I'd get stoned and then I'd be broke and then I'd do it again. And over and over again. That's how it starts. I started working to buy a pack of diapers.
(Nona, former sexually exploited youth, November 6, 2000, pg. 414)

Recommendation #40

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should improve its strategy to deal with the deep poverty many families are facing. Some areas that need to be examined include: social assistance rates; an increase in social housing; targeted employment strategies in very low-income neighbourhoods and an expansion of the Provincial Training Allowance.

Further to the above recommendation, Government Members of the Committee, Mr. Harper, Ms. Jones, Mr. Prebble and Mr. Yates, held the following viewpoint on the issue of increased social assistance rates:

These Members endorsed the implementation of measures to promote independence, but also recognized that it is unrealistic to think that the majority of these children and their families will be off social assistance within the short term. Moreover, the reality for children trying to exit the sex trade is that many of them have small children and cannot work full time. Most of the girls who testified before the Committee spoke informally with Members about trying to make a new life for themselves while relying at first on social assistance. They were finding their financial circumstances to be exceedingly stressful.

These Members therefore strongly urge that the Government of Saskatchewan to recognize that social assistance rates need to be high enough to allow children to be raised in dignity and in a healthy environment. In order to achieve this, these Members urge that the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan (SAP) rates for food, clothing and personal items be increased and that funds be provided to help cover bus passes and general transportation expenses as part of SAP. They also strongly urge that the Government of Saskatchewan to continue to expand its investment in social housing in low income neighborhoods.

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D. Substance Abuse

As referred to earlier in the poverty section, children usually become involved in the sex trade for survival reasons such as food and shelter. Another contributing factor that was also brought up by many witnesses was the fact that children and youth will enter the sex trade to earn money to feed their alcohol and/or drug addictions. However, several youth and adult survivors of child sexual exploitation informed the Committee that this is not always the case.

Many youth informed the Committee that once they became entrenched in this activity they would turn to alcohol and drugs shortly afterwards to help provide an escape from the reality of being sexually exploited. As well, their pimps would ensure they always had drugs, as this would keep them addicted and dependent on the pimp as a supplier. As a result, the youth would find themselves having to continue working the streets to help feed their addiction, thus continuing the cycle.

I started selling myself again and then I started shooting up. Drugs and prostitution go hand in hand. I don't know one hooker out there that doesn't do drugs. You have to. (Nona, former sexually exploited youth, November 6, 2000, pg. 404)

The Committee learned that once these youth are entrenched in this lifestyle of severe drug and alcohol abuse, it is extremely hard to reason with them and help them to make the choice to exit the street. The Committee also learned that this is also made more difficult as Saskatchewan only has a total of 12 drug and alcohol treatment beds for youth aged 12 to 18. As well many independent treatment centers do not intake children under the age of 16. The Committee heard that creative options could include exploring the use of existing buildings such as old hospitals and schools, for youth treatment facilities.

I mean we all know that the road to recovery is a process of returning and going to get well, and returning and going to get well. I myself, before I got well, you know, 15 treatments in detox centres, and counselors and psychiatrists and social workers. It took me a very long time. (Maggie Beacon, Saskatoon Communities for Children, March 8, 2001, pg. 836)

Recommendation #41

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should significantly enhance and increase the available treatment spaces for children and youth who have addictions problems. Provincial funding in this area needs to be increased. The scale of the addictions problem is large and because of its scope, the Government should invite Tribal Councils, Metis Family and Community Justice Services, non-government organizations and churches to assist in establishing spaces and delivering holistic and culturally sensitive services in long-term healing centers.

E. Societal Attitudes Towards Women

During the public hearings the Committee heard that past and present societal attitudes towards women are a contributing factor that may lead some young girls into the sex trade. Past societal norms can be especially detrimental to the personal holistic growth of women and girls. Due to hierarchy and patriarchy, many girls may experience difficulties in identifying with their sexuality in a positive manner. As a result, feelings of low self-worth and self-esteem could lead to their involvement in the sex trade. The Committee heard that because of this gender marginalization, societal acceptance of physical, sexual, emotional and mental abuse against women has become all too tolerable and is an issue that needs to be seriously addressed.

The reality is that we have to begin to address gender oppression and we have to begin to address it as much as we can at a legislative level...I think that in my experience the reason that the children are becoming younger and younger in prostitution is because of the cultural attitudes, the cultural sexual objectification of women. (Ian Wheeliker, West Central Crisis and Family Support Centre, November 9, 2000, pg. 491)

Recommendation #42

It has become clear to the Committee that there is still a high degree of societal acceptance of violence towards women and children. The Committee recommends that, in its policies and statements, the Government of Saskatchewan should continually reinforce the message that violence towards women and children is not acceptable and will not be tolerated.

Recommendation #43

The Committee recommends that in the Saskatchewan school curriculum, the issue of sexual abuse of women and children should be discussed and studied at every grade level (in the context of zero tolerance). In light of the enormous scale of the problem of sexual abuse of women and children, the Government, the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation and the Saskatchewan School Trustee Association should review the curriculum and make the changes required to ensure this issue is properly addressed.

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V. Prevention/Early Intervention

A. Education and Awareness

During phase two of the hearings, the Committee heard that education and awareness is a necessary and important approach to take in the prevention of the sexual abuse and exploitation of children and youth. Many witnesses voiced that children who are potentially at risk, and their families, need to be educated about the dangers associated with street culture. The Committee strongly feels that education is the key to addressing the root causes of the sexual exploitation of children.

So the one recommendation would be to expand the prevention and education. The kids are really responsive to it. It's amazing how successful that is. (Michelle Sperle, Executive Director, Battlefords' and Area Sexual Assault and Information Centre, November 7, 2000, pg. 440)

Community awareness is also vital to help curb the problem and effectively address the issue. The Committee was advised that the general public and community groups need to be made aware of current federal and provincial legislation which address the sexual exploitation of children. Again it was felt by many that the scope of the problem, including the demographics of children and offenders, needs to be communicated extensively and regularly to the general public. The Committee also heard from community groups and the Department of Social Services regarding awareness work that has been done to date including provincial poster campaigns, educational pamphlets and a sign campaign in the stroll areas of Saskatoon.

Men need to identify to other men that involving children and youth in sexual exploitation is unacceptable behaviour and will not be tolerated. (Department of Social Services, March 2001, Written submission, pg. 7)

...I would like to see some support networks in place so that parents who are going through this or have gone through this have an avenue into the educational institutions to talk about their stories. (Linda Smith, November 28, 2000, pg. 586)

But I would really like to see a lot more awareness, education and awareness...at the First Nations level. It's got to have a big effect on our First Nations people. (Mel Tourangeau, Program Manager, Yorkton Tribal Council Child and Family Services Agency, November 23, 2000, pg. 566)

Public apathy, based on 'if it doesn't directly affect me, then I need not be concerned', has to be addressed through an aggressive education process. (Staff Sergeant John Clarke, Fort Qu'Appelle RCMP, November 22, 2000, pg.533)

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B. Alternative Activities

Many presenters felt that intervention programs are important to help children exit the street life. The need for opportunities for children and youth to earn their own money was raised on several occasions together with examples of successful projects that have worked. Alternatives to street life such as the Core Neighbourhood Youth Co-op operated out of Saskatoon were presented to the Committee. This program has proven successful as it provides a safe place for youth to productively use their time to earn a wage through various work projects.

...I feel that for so long we've been reacting and not preventing and we've got to get back to that. (Rusty Chartier, Board Member, Core Neighborhood Youth Co-op, December 13, 2000, pg. 752)

They need, obviously, access to counseling. They obviously need a support network. They obviously need educational supports and opportunities. And they need opportunities to make money. (Kearney Healy, Saskatoon Communities for Children, December 12, 2000, pg. 711)

Youth centers were also identified as an effective means of engaging street youth and focusing their attention on more rewarding and meaningful activities. Centres that provide youth with a safe and healthy environment can help them exit the street as well as prevent many from entering the "life". The Committee heard that if these children are kept busy and engaged in meaningful activities to boost their self-esteem, then they are more likely to make positive choices. Youth centers also provide an opportunity for youth to develop trusting relationships with Elders and/or other positive role models such as youth workers.

V. Prevention/Early Intervention

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Basically, you know, these kids are incredible kids, and if you took their energy that they have and you ask them to create programs, they would create them. So to me, you have to give kids the ability and the money and the encouragement to start. And I think you start young...We need (youth) centers everywhere in town and we need them to start at 8, 9, and 10, because that's where the kids are starting. (Peggy Rubin, Youth Coordinator, Youth Activity Centre, October 10, 2000, pg. 272)

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The Committee commends the many positive initiatives that have been taken on behalf of youth in inner city neighbourhoods and recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan and communities continue to promote and to expand the development of alternative activities for children and youth such as recreational activities, organized sports in core neighbourhoods and youth employment strategies.

C. The Role of Schools

The Committee also heard presentations on some exciting and innovative educational programs and schools for high risk children. The Integrated School-Linked Services Initiative at Nutana Collegiate in Saskatoon was presented to the Committee and is an excellent example of how effective partnerships between schools, community agencies and government departments can work in the best interests of the students. The Committee also met with Michael Tymchuk, Chair of the Role of the Schools Taskforce, who summarized the recent Role of Schools report. Mr. Tymchuk advised the Committee how important it is to children that we link human services through the school system in an integrated way. He also emphasized that maintaining a healthy linkage to school is key to a child's well-being.

Recommendation #49

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should support the recommendations in the Role of Schools Report that encourage an integrated collaborative approach to educational services.

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VI. Conclusion

During the Committee's deliberations on its final report, instructions were given to the Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk to draft legislation that would incorporate many of the Committee's recommendations. A Bill entitled *"An Act to Provide for the Protection, Support and Assistance of Sexually Exploited Children"* was the result. This proposed legislation, which is included as an appendix to this report, increases penalties for offenders, introduces new deterrents aimed at perpetrators and above all, provides for more intensive protection services for children who are sexually exploited through the sex trade.

It is the Committee's sincere hope that their hard work over the past nineteen months is reflected in the recommendations contained in this report. The Committee also believes that the draft Bill will have both a short and a long-term impact on the problem, thus ensuring that the children of this province are protected, loved and cherished forever.

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation #1

In light of the difficulties of collecting evidence to prosecute johns and pimps under current *Criminal Code (Canada)* provisions and in light of the fact *The Child & Family Services Act* was never designed as an enforcement tool to protect children on the streets from sexual predators, the Committee recommends the introduction of new provincial legislation which is carefully crafted so as not to encroach on the federal *Criminal Code* and which establishes new provincial offences for which evidence can be more easily gathered to convict sexual predators and thus protect children.

Recommendation #2

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan immediately adopt a zero-tolerance policy for those who sexually offend against children.

Recommendation #3

The Committee recommends the immediate enactment of Saskatchewan legislation based upon Manitoba's *Highway Traffic Amendment Act "Seizure of Vehicles in Prostitution Related Offences."*

Recommendation #4

The Committee recommends that provincial legislation should be developed that includes minimum mandatory fines for johns who are convicted of sexual abuse of children ($25,000); minimum fines for those who approach or entice a child to be in need of protection ($25,000), and minimum fines for those who consistently frequent a high incident location, without valid reason, where there are children in need of protection ($5,000). A portion of these fines should be directed towards recovery programs for the abused child.

The Government of Saskatchewan should consider roadside license suspensions at the time the offender is charged.

Recommendation #5

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should encourage the courts and the Department of Social Services to effectively use Protective Intervention Orders, as set out in Section 16 of *The Child and Family Services Act,* to further protect children and youth from pimps and johns. In addition, new provincial legislation protecting children from johns and pimps should extend the principle of protective intervention orders to include the requirement that offenders stay away from all known stroll areas. These orders should be issued in circumstances where there is not enough evidence to lay a formal charge, but where there is significant evidence to suggest a suspected john or pimp is placing children at risk.

Recommendation #6

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should cause to be published, the names and pictures of all those convicted of offences involving the sexual abuse and/or exploitation of a child, under either federal or provincial legislation; except in those cases where a child victim would be identified. It is the view of the Committee that publishing offenders identities should not be left to the discretion of the media. If need be, the government should pay for advertisements and publish the names and pictures themselves.

Recommendation #7

The Committee recommends that police services within the province take a zero-tolerance approach and fully apply all municipal, provincial and federal laws regarding the problems arising from the sex trade such as bylaws/laws addressing nuisance factors such as loitering, slow driving, littering, improper lights on cars, mischief, obstructing the roadway, etc. to help deter johns from sexually exploiting children.

Recommendation #8

The Committee recommends that as part of implementing the Deter and Identify Sex Trade Consumers (DISC) program,* individuals registered in the DISC database should be contacted in writing by the police, advising them that they are engaging in an unacceptable activity, in an area where many children are in need of protection, and are warned to stop.

Recommendation #9

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan introduce a legislative amendment to expand the power of the police to stop a vehicle and conduct a full investigation when they witness suspicious behaviour on the part of the driver or occupants of the vehicle. This suspicious behaviour should be carefully defined in law but would include suspected johns constantly circling the block in a known stroll area or a driver stopping in a known stroll area and having a child the police suspect is engaged in prostitution get into his car. The intent here is not to infringe on civil liberties, but rather to give the police clear authority to investigate the relationship between a driver and a child in the car, when the child is picked up in what appear to be suspicious circumstances. This would particularly include pickups of children in suspicious circumstances in or very near to known stroll areas. Police should be given clear authority to hold the driver and to fully investigate the nature of his relationship with the child in the car. Police should also be given the authority to search the car to look for things such as rape kits. Police should have clear authority to detain suspected johns and pimps for a certain number of hours while the investigation is pursued. This proposal is intended both to protect children and to facilitate the laying of charges against johns and pimps.

Recommendation #10

The Committee recommends that the Attorney General create an integrated 5-member special police unit, reporting directly to the Attorney General, to work with police departments to use the full weight of existing and proposed laws to stop the sexual exploitation of children.

Or alternatively,

The Committee recommends the establishment of a joint RCMP – City Police unit in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert to investigate and lay charges against johns and pimps. The unit would report to the Attorney General, or his/her designate, on a quarterly basis. The unit should be set up similar to the precedent setting Integrated Drug Units in Saskatoon and Regina. The Province should provide targeted funding toward positions on the unit.

Recommendation #11

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should strongly encourage the establishment and effective use of a tracking system, such as the DISC program, in Saskatchewan's major urban centers and should fund the expansion of the program, as required, into rural Saskatchewan. Police should record the names, addresses and license plate numbers of all suspected sexual predators at the time they are stopped.

Recommendation #12

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should support the creation of a provincial and national sex offender registry in which a convicted male or female sex offender should be required by law to provide updated information on their address and telephone number and on the make, model and license plate number of their vehicle.

Recommendation #13

The Committee recommends that, as part of the *Seizure of Vehicles in Prostitution Related Offences* legislation, a johns school alternative measures program should be created for those offenders who are charged for communicating for the purpose of prostitution with an adult sex trade worker. Tuition (fines) should be set at $1000 and revenues that are surplus to cost recovery should be directed towards victims of prostitution. John schools should not be available as an option for men charged with an offence against a child.

Recommendation #14

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should request the Federal Government to amend the *Criminal Code (Canada)* to increase the age of consent from 14 years to 16 years.

Recommendation #15

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should request the Government of Canada to amend the *Criminal Code (Canada)* to ensure that all persons convicted of sexual offences involving children receive minimum mandatory sentences in order to reflect zero tolerance of this crime against children.

Recommendation #16

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan supports and becomes involved in a national strategy to address the commercial exploitation of children and youth. As part of the strategy, the Committee recommends that the Government of Canada should provide partial targeted funding to help support projects in each province.

Recommendation #17

The Committee recommends that every child who is on the street and at risk of sexual abuse or suffering sexual abuse should be guaranteed the right to services in a timely and coordinated way including a safe place to stay, medical care, addictions treatment, counseling for abuse, help in making the return to school, and lending assistance to children to make effective steps towards a full recovery.

Recommendation #18

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should provide resources to fully address the educational and social needs of children not in school, many of whom are children involved in the sex trade. This could include funding for additional classrooms that may be part of the school or may be located in another community setting (but still attached to the school division). The extra resources that will be required should reflect the need for much smaller student-teacher ratios in classrooms, and for the provision of transportation services for children.

Recommendation #19

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should immediately establish a province-wide tracking system to monitor and facilitate school attendance for those 16 years of age and under, including children registered in Band schools. In establishing such a tracking system, the Government of Saskatchewan could consider using children's provincial health card numbers and consider establishing a reporting system in which community organizations and all others who are aware that a child is not in school (and is not being home schooled) have an obligation to report that information to a local joint committee that includes representation from the Department of Education, local school divisions, the local Tribal Council and the local of the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan.

Recommendation #20

The Committee recommends that outreach services be strongly supported and adequately funded and staffed to undertake their difficult work. The Committee recommends that in order to achieve an integrated approach that prevents children from falling through the cracks, the Government of Saskatchewan should ensure that outreach services **to all children under the age of 18,** (excluding needle exchange) are coordinated through a single outreach agency in each city. Agencies should ensure that services are being extended to include very young children.

Recommendation #21

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should task each outreach agency to work in collaboration with "follow-up workers"* to track each child they come into contact with and believe to be involved in the commercial sex trade, with the view to try and ensure that child's safety and to help them exit the street.

Recommendation #22

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan develop protective secure care legislation for sexually exploited children, **on the clear understanding that the legislation will be implemented on a pilot project basis only.** The legislation and the pilot project should provide for mandatory protective care **for children 14 years of age and younger;** which can be extended to youth 15 years and over at the request of the child, parent or guardian for up to 21 days.

The development of this legislation should be done in consultation with all concerned stakeholders and with particular care to involve the FSIN, Tribal Councils, the Metis Nation and Metis Family and Community Justice representatives.

If placed in protective secure care, children should be transferred to a voluntary safe house or recovery home as soon as it is practical to do so, with the first concern being the safety and well being of the child. While in protective care, children need to be treated as victims and provided for in a loving environment. The province needs to ensure that this protective care is not punitive and staff should be capable of providing a caring and healthy environment.

It is recommended that the pilot project, for a publicly funded involuntary secure care safe house, be located in the Regina Region. **The pilot project should not open until the necessary follow-up services referred to in this report are in place, especially follow-up case workers, access to addiction treatment services and positive opportunities to earn income.** Without the appropriate follow-up services, a protective secure care pilot project will not achieve the successes that are hoped for.

Recommendation #23

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should pass legislation to allow for the involuntary apprehension and emergency assessment of children under the age of 18 whose lives are in **imminent danger** (i.e. life and death circumstances) due to being sexually exploited on the streets.

Recommendation #24

The Committee recommends that under secure care legislation, the Government of Saskatchewan should ensure that if a child is confined to a protective safe house, then that child needs to be informed within the first 24 hours (and repeated after 48 hours), in writing and verbally of:

a) the reason for, and the time period of, the confinement;
b) the right to ask the court to review the decision to confine;
c) the right to contact a lawyer*; and
d) the telephone number of the nearest office of the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission.

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan ensures that every child who is placed in a protective safe house is guaranteed within 48 hours, a visit from the Children's Advocate Office and/or one other appropriate advocate the child may request i.e. an Elder, relative, Band member, etc.

*Access to legal services should be at no cost to the child or their family.

Recommendation #25

The Committee recommends that one publicly funded voluntary safe house for children under 18 years of age who have been sexually abused on the street or are at high risk of becoming involved in the sex trade, should be funded in both Regina and Prince Albert. The Saskatoon Safe House facility operated by the Saskatoon Tribal Council should continue to be supported by the province. The respective Tribal Councils in the Regina and Prince Albert region should be full partners in the establishment and operation of their safe houses.

Recommendation #26

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should ensure that follow-up caseworkers are assigned to all children who reside in either the voluntary or protective care safe houses. They should also be assigned to children identified by street outreach workers of being at-risk to enter the sex-trade.

Recommendation #27

The Committee recommends that specialized satellite recovery homes and group homes should also be established throughout the province both on and off reserve. These homes need to have specially trained personnel who understand the trauma associated with sexual abuse. Above all, they need to be culturally appropriate. These homes should be directly linked to both the voluntary and involuntary safe houses to help provide the children and youth a successful transition towards recovery.

Recommendation #28

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should partner with First Nations and Metis government (and with existing treatment services) to expand individual and family treatment programs for children who have been sexually abused on the street and who face addictions problems. Healing should not focus only on the child, but on the whole family. Otherwise, children will simply return to a dysfunctional home situation.

Recommendation #29

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan in conjunction with community organizations should provide funding to a community agency in each major city to provide teens who are at high risk of entering the sex trade or who are trying to leave the sex trade with alternative opportunities to make money through healthy employment.

Recommendation #30

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should encourage and support the continued growth and development of integrated community planning for service delivery to stop the sexual exploitation of children.

Recommendation #31

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should expand funding to existing complementary and successful models such as Wraparound, the Absentee Assessment Team and Operation Help. Every effort should be made to include and partner with Tribal Councils and the Metis Nation in developing these programs to the fullest extent.

Recommendation #32

The Committee recommends the Government of Saskatchewan promote an integrated approach where police and a social worker from Social Services would work together as a team investigating potential abuse situations on the strolls. This approach would greatly reduce time delays and create better information sharing.

Recommendation #33

In order to achieve full cooperation and referrals between service delivery agencies such as outreach services, safe house facilities, satellite and group homes, addiction services and healing centers, the Government of Saskatchewan should ensure that full cooperation between service agencies is a condition of funding between the government and service providers.

Recommendation #34

The Committee recommends that the appropriate service delivery agencies of First Nations and Metis Government should be pivotally involved in all planning processes to assist children who have been sexually exploited on the street and should be lead partners in funding agreements to deliver services to these children.

Recommendation #35

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan continue its initiative to promote early childhood development and reduce the risk of domestic abuse through the support of a home visitation program to families at risk. We recommend that the Government aim to expand these home visitation services so that within 10 years they can be available to all Saskatchewan families at risk. In addition to the involvement of District Health Boards and provincial departments, every effort should be made to add as additional partners, the Tribal Councils and the Metis Family and Community Justice Services.

Recommendation #36

In light of the enormous problem of child sexual abuse in our communities, it is recommended that the Government of Saskatchewan in conjunction with advocacy groups, launch a comprehensive public awareness campaign on the problem of sexual abuse of children in our society. The public awareness campaign should discuss the horrendous consequences of such abuse and inform residents where they can seek help and support in preventing this problem or addressing it if it has occurred.

Recommendation #37

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan, working together with FSIN, the Metis Nation, and school divisions, should expand its efforts to promote, fund and coordinate activities in our communities, which are intended to combat racism and increase understanding between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. Together, the province and the above-mentioned partners should also promote tolerance and understanding and raise awareness of the harmful effects of racism through a school based, community based and media based campaign.

Recommendation #38

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should support the expansion of cross-cultural educational opportunities for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children.

Recommendation #39

The Committee recommends that, in an effort to build understanding and cooperation between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal students, the Government of Saskatchewan should explore with the Government of Canada and the FSIN the establishment of pilot projects involving on/off reserve educational opportunities including the sharing of school facilities, where reserves and neighbouring communities mutually agree.

Recommendation #40

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should improve its strategy to deal with the deep poverty many families are facing. Some areas that need to be examined include: social assistance rates; an increase in social housing; targeted employment strategies in very low-income neighbourhoods and an expansion of the Provincial Training Allowance.

Recommendation #41

The Committee recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan should significantly enhance and increase the available treatment spaces for children and youth who have addictions problems. Provincial funding in this area needs to be increased. The scale of the addictions problem is large and because of its scope, the Government should invite Tribal Councils, Metis Family and Community Justice Services, non-government organizations and churches to assist in establishing spaces and delivering holistic and culturally sensitive services in long-term healing centers.

Recommendation #42

It has become clear to the Committee that there is still a high degree of societal acceptance of violence towards women and children. The Committee recommends that, in its policies and statements, the Government of Saskatchewan should continually reinforce the message that violence towards women and children is not acceptable and will not be tolerated.

Recommendation #43

The Committee recommends that in the Saskatchewan school curriculum, the issue of sexual abuse of women and children should be discussed and studied at every grade level (in the context of zero tolerance). In light of the enormous scale of the problem of sexual abuse of women and children, the Government, the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation and the Saskatchewan School Trustee Association should review the curriculum and make the changes required to ensure this issue is properly addressed.

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DRAFT

BILL

An Act to provide for the Protection, Support and Assistance of Sexually Exploited Children

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DRAFT

BILL

An Act to provide for the Protection, Support and Assistance of Sexually Exploited Children

(Assented to)

WHEREAS the safety, security and well-being of children and families is a paramount concern for all residents of Saskatchewan;

WHEREAS children engaged in prostitution are victims of sexual abuse and require protection, support and assistance;

WHEREAS it is the responsibility of families and communities to provide that protection, support and assistance;

WHEREAS it is the duty of the Province to assist families and communities in providing that protection, support and assistance;

WHEREAS individuals who prey on children for sexual purposes or who exploit them for commercial purposes must be deterred from engaging in that activity; and

WHEREAS legislation is required to ensure the safety of all children and to assist children in ending their involvement with individuals who prey on children for sexual purposes or who exploit them for commercial purposes.

THEREFORE HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

PART I
PRELIMINARY MATTERS

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as *The Protection, Support and Assistance of Sexually Exploited Children Act.*

Interpretation

2(1) In this Act:

(a) **"child"** means a person under the age of 18 years;

(b) **"court"** means the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan;

(c) **"coordinator"** means the coordinator or a deputy coordinator appointed pursuant to section 4;

(d) **"guardian"** means a person having a sufficient interest in a child as contemplated by section 23 of *The Child and Family Services Act;*

(e) **"judge"** means a judge of the court;

(f) **"minister"** means the member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being the administration of *The Child and Family Services Act* is assigned;

(g) **"peace officer"** means a member of a police service as defined in *The Police Act, 1990* and includes a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and any special constables;

(h) **"protective safe house"** means the premises or location prescribed in the regulations made by the minister as a protective safe house.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a child who is being sexually exploited for commercial purposes includes a child who is at risk of sexual exploitation for commercial purposes if it is reasonable to believe that any of the following has taken place or will take place:

(a) the child engages in prostitution or attempts to engage in prostitution;

(b) the child engages in any sexually explicit activity in an adult entertainment facility or in a massage parlor;

(c) the child is in a common bawdy house, within the meaning of Part VII of the *Criminal Code* (Canada);

(d) the child acts as an escort for the monetary gain of any person;

(e) the child engages in communications of a sexual nature for the monetary gain of any person;

(f) the child is used in making sexually explicit or pornographic images.

Best interests of child

3(1) In the enforcement and administration of this Act, the best interests of a child must be taken into account and the following relevant factors must be considered in determining each child's best interests:

(a) the child's safety;

(b) the child's present and future well-being;

(c) the child's physical and emotional needs and level of development;

(d) the child's cultural, racial, linguistic and religious heritage;

(e) the child's views;

(f) the effect on the child if there is delay in making a decision;

(g) the importance of continuity in providing the child with protection, support and assistance.

PART II
AVAILABLE SERVICES

Coordinator

4(1) The minister shall appoint a person to be the provincial coordinator of services provided pursuant to this Act.

(2) The minister may appoint one or more people to be deputy coordinators and may determine the area or region for which a deputy coordinator is primarily responsible.

(3) The coordinator shall provide for and coordinate the services and programs that are offered by any government department, agency or recognized community-based association that target children who are sexually exploited for commercial purposes.

Programs and safe houses

5(1) In conjunction with recognized community-based organizations, the minister shall establish a system of services, programs and protective safe houses for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Each protective safe house or protective safe house location is to be under the supervision of the coordinator or a deputy coordinator.

(3) The person in charge of a protective safe house shall ensure that:

(a) there is sufficient staff to run the protective safe house and any outreach programs; and

(b) there is a process in place so that children at the protective safe house are:

(i) made aware of their legal rights and obligations;

(ii) receive a copy of the apprehension order; and

(iii) receive an explanation of their status at the protective safe house.

(4) For the purposes of clause (3)(b) the minister shall appoint one or more official representatives for a particular area of the province who is responsible to assist children in understanding their rights and obligations pursuant to this Act and the regulations.

Follow-up services

6(1) For the six months following the time a child has been in a protective safe house or receiving programming services pursuant to this Act, the child shall report to the coordinator or any other person or agency who the coordinator may designate.

(2) Each child mentioned in subsection (1) shall report at least once per month or as determined by the coordinator.

PART III
PROTECTION

Interpretation for Part

7 For the purposes of this Part, in the case of a child who is 15 years of age or more, the child may only be apprehended if:

(a) the child voluntarily complies with the apprehension; or

(b) the child's parent or guardian requests the child be apprehended.

Apprehension order

8(1) In this section, **order** means an order by a judge or designated presiding justice of the peace to apprehend a child who is being sexually exploited for commercial purposes.

(2) If a peace officer believes on reasonable grounds that a person is a child who is being sexually exploited for commercial purposes, the peace officer may apply to a judge or to a designated presiding justice of the peace for an order and must provide the following information under oath to a judge or designated presiding justice of the peace:

(a) the age and identity of the child, if known;

(b) a statement setting out the peace officer's grounds for believing that the person is a child who is being sexually exploited for commercial purposes;

(c) a statement as to any prior application for an order pursuant to this section with respect to the same child, if the peace officer has knowledge of that prior application.

(3) If the judge or designated presiding justice of the peace is satisfied on the information presented pursuant to subsection (2), that the child is being sexually exploited for commercial purposes the judge or designated presiding justice of the peace may make any of the following orders:

(a) authorizing the peace officer to apprehend and convey the child to the child's guardian or to an adult, who in the opinion of the peace officer, is a responsible adult who has the care and control of the child;

(b) authorizing the peace officer to apprehend and convey the child to a protective safe house and authorizing the coordinator of that protective safe house to confine the child for up to five days to ensure the safety of the child and to assess the child; or

(c) authorizing the peace officer to enter, by force if necessary, the place or premises set out in the application in order to search for and apprehend the child.

(4) If, in the opinion of the peace officer, it would be impracticable to appear personally before a judge or designated presiding justice of the peace to apply for an order in accordance with subsection (2), the peace officer may make the application by telephone or other means of telecommunication to a judge or designated presiding justice of the peace.

(5) The information on which an application for an order by telephone or other means of telecommunication is based must be given on oath and must be recorded verbatim by the judge or designated presiding justice of the peace who, as soon as practicable, must file with the clerk of the court the record or a transcription of the record, that is certified by the judge or designated presiding justice of the peace as to the time, date and contents of the record.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5), an oath may be administered by telephone or other means of telecommunication.

(7) The information submitted by telephone or other means of telecommunication must include the following:

(a) a statement of the circumstances that make it impracticable for the peace officer to appear personally before the judge or the designated presiding justice of the peace;

(b) the age and identity of the child, if known;

(c) a statement setting out the peace officer's grounds for believing that the person is a child who is being sexually exploited for commercial purposes;

(d) a statement as to any prior application for an order pursuant to this section with respect to the same child, if the peace officer has knowledge of that prior application.

(8) A judge or designated presiding justice of the peace referred to in subsection (4) may make an order conferring the same authority respecting apprehension, conveyance, confinement and entry as may be conferred pursuant to subsection (3) if the judge or designated presiding justice of the peace is satisfied that an application made by telephone or other means of telecommunication:

(a) is based on information that conforms to the requirements of subsection (7); and

(b) discloses reasonable grounds for dispensing with the personal appearance of the peace officer for the purpose of making an application pursuant to subsection (2).

(9) If a judge or designated presiding justice of the peace makes an order pursuant to subsection (8):

(a) the judge or designated presiding justice of the peace must complete and sign an order in the prescribed form, noting on the order the time, date and place it was made;

(b) the peace officer, on the direction of the judge or designated presiding justice of the peace, must complete, in duplicate, a facsimile of the order in the prescribed form, noting on the order the name of the judge or designated presiding justice of the peace making the order and the time, date and place it was made; and

(c) the judge or designated presiding justice of the peace must, as soon as practicable after the order has been made, file the order with the clerk of the court, who must provide a copy to the coordinator responsible for the child and the responsible official representative.

(10) An order made by telephone or other means of telecommunication is not subject to challenge by reason only that the circumstances did not exist in order to dispense with the personal appearance of the peace officer for the purpose of making an application for an order.

(11) Notwithstanding subsections (2) to (10), if a peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person is a child and that the child's life or safety is seriously and imminently endangered because the child is being sexually exploited for commercial purposes, the peace officer may apprehend and convey the child to a protective safe house without an order.

(12) Notwithstanding clause (3)(b), a coordinator may confine a child conveyed to a protective safe house pursuant to subsection (11) if the coordinator considers it necessary:

(a) to ensure the safety of the child; and

(b) to assess the child.

(13) Where subsection (11) applies, a peace officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that the child may be found in a place or premises may, without an order and by force, if necessary, enter that place or those premises and search for and apprehend the child.

(14) If a coordinator confines a child pursuant to subsection (12), the coordinator must appear before a judge within three days of the commencement of the confinement to show cause why the confinement of the child was necessary.

Coordinator's decision

9(1) Where a peace officer apprehends a child pursuant to section 8, the peace officer shall notify the coordinator immediately.

(2) After a child is conveyed to a protective safe house, the coordinator shall do one of the following:

(a) return the child to the custody of the child's guardian or to an adult who, in the opinion of the coordinator, is a responsible adult who has the care and control of the child;

(b) release the child if, in the opinion of the coordinator, the child is capable of providing for his or her own needs and safety;

(c) confine the child in a protective safe house for up to five days to ensure the child's safety and to assess the child.

(3) Where a child is confined to a protective safe house pursuant to clause (2)(c), the coordinator responsible for the child shall apply to a judge pursuant to section 16 of *The Child and Family Services Act* for:

(a) a protective intervention order;

(b) a temporary order or a permanent guardianship order; or

(c) an order returning the child to the child's guardian.

(4) If a coordinator makes an application pursuant to subsection (3), the child is deemed to have been apprehended pursuant to section 17 or 18 of *The Child and Family Services Act.*

Notice to guardian

10(1) If a child is apprehended and conveyed to a protective safe house, a coordinator must immediately notify the child's guardian:

(a) of the child's apprehension; and

(b) of the intention, if any, of the coordinator to confine the child pursuant to clause 9(2)(c).

(2) The notice required pursuant to subsection (1) may be given in any manner.

(3) No proceeding or action pursuant to this Act is invalid due to a coordinator's inability, after reasonable effort, to give notice in accordance with this section.

Coordinator's responsibilities

11(1) If a child is voluntarily participating in a program, or receiving protection, support and assistance, the coordinator is responsible for the child and is responsible to provide for the child's care, maintenance and well-being.

(2) If a child has been apprehended and conveyed to a protective safe house, the coordinator responsible for the child has exclusive custody of the child and is responsible for the child's care, maintenance and well-being while the child is confined to the protective safe house.

Restraining order

12(1) The coordinator responsible for the child may apply to a judge for an order restraining a person from contacting the child or associating with the child in any way, if the child is confined pursuant to this Act and the coordinator has reasonable probable grounds to believe that the person:

(a) has encouraged or is likely to encourage the child to engage in prostitution; or

(b) has sexually exploited the child for commercial purposes.

(2) A child, who is voluntarily participating in a program or receiving protection, support and assistance, may apply to a judge for an order restraining a person from contacting the child or associating with the child in any way, if the child has reasonable grounds to believe that the person:

(a) has encouraged or is likely to encourage the child to engage in prostitution; or

(b) has sexually exploited the child for commercial purposes.

(3) If a child is voluntarily participating in program or receiving protection, support and assistance, the guardian of that child may apply to a judge for an order restraining a person from contacting the child or associating with the child in any way, if the guardian of the child has reasonable grounds to believe that the person:

(a) has encouraged or is likely to encourage the child to engage in prostitution; or

(b) has sexually exploited the child for commercial purposes.

PART IV
ENFORCEMENT

Search of vehicle in high-incidence area

13(1) Where, due to the circumstances, time or location, there could reasonably be expected to be a high-incidence of offences against this Act or the regulations in any area, a peace officer may:

(a) request or signal to the person in charge of or operating a vehicle in the area to stop the vehicle;

(b) search the vehicle for evidence of an offence pursuant to this Act;

(c) seize anything that may be evidence of an offence pursuant to this Act; and

(d) detain the person for up to two hours for the purposes of identifying the person and establishing the person's relationship to any child found in the vehicle.

(2) The person in charge of or operating a vehicle shall, when requested or signaled by a peace officer pursuant to subsection (1):

(a) immediately bring the vehicle to a safe stop;

(b) provide the peace officer with his or her driver's licence and the vehicle's registration; and

(c) permit the peace officer to search the vehicle.

General offences and penalty

14(1) No person shall sexually exploit a child for commercial purposes.

(2) No person shall obstruct or interfere with, or attempt to obstruct or interfere with, a coordinator or a peace officer who is exercising any power conferred or duty imposed by this Act.

(3) No person shall do any act or behave in any manner so as to cause a child to be sexually exploited for commercial purposes.

(4) Every person who contravenes any provision of this Act is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than $25,000 or more than $50,000.

Offence re frequenting high-incidence area

15(1) No person shall habitually frequent an established high-incidence area where there are children who are being sexually exploited for commercial purposes to engage in activity that could cause a child to be sexually exploited for commercial purposes.

(2) Every person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than $5,000 or more than $25,000.

(3) On the conviction of an offence of frequenting an established high-incidence area, the presiding judge or justice of the peace, in addition to any other fine or penalty that may be imposed, shall issue an order that requires that the person post a bond with the court that would be forfeited to the Crown if the person is subsequently charged and convicted of frequenting an established high-incidence area.

Offence re interference

16(1) No person shall interfere with any child who:

(a) is living at a protective safe house;

(b) is participating in a program pursuant to this Act or the regulations;

(c) is receiving protection or assistance; or

(d) is continuing with follow-up care pursuant to section 6.

(2) Every person who contravenes any provision of this section is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than $2,000 or more than $10,000.

Licence suspension

17 The driver's licence of a person is suspended on his or her being found guilty of an offence pursuant to this Act or under section 211, 212 or 213 of the Criminal Code (Canada) that was committed while the person was driving or had care, charge or control of a motor vehicle.

Period of suspension

18 The period of the suspension referred to in section 17 is:

(a) one year, if in the five years before the date of the conviction the person has not been found guilty of an offence under section 211, 212 or 213 of the Criminal Code (Canada) that would have resulted in a suspension of his or her driver's licence under this section; or

(b) two years, if in the five years before the date of the conviction the person has been found guilty of an offence under section 211, 212 or 213 of the Criminal Code (Canada) that would have resulted in a suspension of his or her driver's licence under this section.

Increased suspension

19 The period of suspension set out in section 18 is increased by the period equal to any sentence of imprisonment that is imposed on the person as a result of a conviction.

Protection from personal liability

20 No action or other proceeding lies or shall be instituted against any person for the suspension or reinstatement of a driver's licence in good faith in the execution or intended execution of a duty under this Act or for any misadvice about or misapplication of the suspension period.

PART V
MISCELLANEOUS

Act prevails

21 Where the provisions of this Act conflict with the provisions of any other Act, the provisions of this Act prevail.

Rights not diminished by Act

22 An application for an order pursuant to this Act is in addition to and does not diminish any existing right of action for a child.

Designation of presiding justices of the peace

23(1) Notwithstanding subsection 13(2) of *The Justices of the Peace Act, 1988*, the chief judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan may designate presiding justices of the peace to hear and determine applications pursuant to this Act.

(2) Where the chief judge designates a presiding justice of the peace to hear applications pursuant to this Act, the chief judge shall specify the place at which and period during which the presiding justice of the peace may hear those applications.

(3) The chief judge may delegate the exercise of the power to designate a presiding justice of the peace to hear applications pursuant to this Act to a supervising justice of the peace appointed pursuant to *The Justices of the Peace Act, 1988, and* the exercise of that power by the supervising justice of the peace is deemed to be an exercise by the chief judge.

Immunity

24 No action lies or shall be instituted against the minister, the coordinator or a deputy coordinator, a peace officer, a local registrar or any other person for any loss or damage suffered by a person by reason of anything in good faith done, caused, permitted or authorized to be done, attempted to be done or omitted to be done by any of them:

(a) pursuant to or in the exercise or supposed exercise of any power conferred by this Act or the regulations; or

(b) in the carrying out or supposed carrying out of any decision or order made pursuant to this Act or the regulations or any duty imposed by this Act or the regulations.

PART VI
REGULATIONS, TRANSITIONAL AND COMING INTO FORCE

Regulations

25(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations:

(a) defining, enlarging or restricting the meaning of any word or phrase used in this Act but not defined in this Act;

(b) respecting the rules to be followed in any proceeding before the court pursuant to this Act;

(c) respecting the forms, including notices, to be used in any application made to the court pursuant to this Act.

(d) prescribing the procedures to be followed for applications, hearings and rehearings pursuant to this Act;

(e) designating certain areas or regions in which this Act applies;

(f) prescribing any other matter or thing required or authorized by this Act to be prescribed in the regulations;

(g) respecting any other matter or thing that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary to carry out the intent of this Act.

(2) The minister may make regulations:

(a) prescribing premises as protective safe houses;

(b) respecting the assessment of children in a safe house or receiving programs or services pursuant to this Act.

(c) respecting the programs, protection, assistance or services provided for pursuant to this Act.

Transitional

26 This Act applies only on convictions of offences committed on or after the day this Act comes into force.

Coming into force

27 This Act comes into force on assent.

List of Witnesses

Witness	Position	Date(s) Appeared
Mr. Jeff Adams	Detective Corporal, Vice, Regina Police Service	March 28, 2001
Mr. Cal Albright	Coordinator of Youth Justice, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	March 19, 2001
Mr. Sanjeev Anand	Assistant Professor, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan	May 24, 2001
Mr. Russel Badger		October 10, 2000
Ms. Jacqui Barclay	Saskatoon Communities for Children	March 8, 2001
Ms. Maggie Beacon	Saskatoon Communities for Children	March 8, 2001
Mr. Maurice Bear	Traditional counselor and elder, Building a Nation Counselling	December 14, 2000
Ms. Erica Beaudin	Program Manager, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	March 19 & May 24, 2001
Mr. Gary Beaudin	Director, City-Centre Partnership	December 13, 2000
Mr. Perry Bellegarde	Chief, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	March 19, 2001
Ms. Flora Bell	Case Management Supervisor, Lac La Ronge Indian Child and Family Services	October 11, 2000
Ms. Ivy Bell	Researcher and counselor, Prince Albert Counselling and Mediation	October 10, 2000
Ms. Bev Benson		December 14, 2000
Ms. Nona Birdsall		November 6, 2000
Ms. Lynne Braun	SAKS Centre, Nutana Collegiate Institute	December 14, 2000
Ms. Cheryl Brost	Child/Youth/Family Therapist, Community Counseling Services, Prairie West Health District	November 9, 2000
Mr. Gary Broste	Superintendent, Saskatoon Police Service	December 13, 2000
Ms. Shantel Bruneau	Saskatoon Communities for Children	March 8, 2001
Ms. Joan Bryant		November 7, 2000
Ms. Gina Buchta	Youth Enhancement Project Coodinator, The Other Side Youth Centre & Member, Meadow Lake Interagency Committee	October 12, 2000
Ms. Tanya Buhnai	Board Member and youth representative, Core Community Group	November 28 & 29, 2000
Ms. Roberta Burns	Director, Children's Visiting Program, Meyoyawin Circle Corporation	November 6, 2000

Witness	Position	Date(s) Appeared
Mr. Bill Carney	Director of Communications and Public Education, Department of Social Services	March 9, 2001
Mr. Roger Carter	Professor Emeritus, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan	May 24, 2001
Mr. Rusty Chartier	Board member, Core Neighborhood Youth Co-op	December 13, 2000
Ms. Elaine Chicoose	Chief, Pasqua First Nation, Women's Council, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	May 24, 2001
Ms. Lucelle Chrichton		October 12, 2000
Ms. Brenda Clark	Constable, La Ronge detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	October 11, 2000
Mr. John Clarke	Staff Sergeant, Fort Qu'Appelle detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	November 22, 2000
Mr. Fred Clipsham	Writer, Birdsong Productions and Vice-president, Finance, East West Communications Ltd.	November 22 & 30, 2000
Ms. Doris Colson	Saskatoon Community Resource Development Network	December 14, 2000
Mr. Dick Cornish	Supervisor, Regina Community Wraparound Project	November 29, 2000
Ms. Elvina Coté	Volunteer, Riversdale Community and School Association	December 14, 2000
Ms. Marlene Coulineur	Family Violence Prevention Worker, Northwest Friendship Centre	October 12, 2000
Ms. Kathie Cram	Saskatoon Political Action Group on Poverty	December 22, 2000 (written submission)
Mr. Ron Crowe	Tribal Chairman, File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council	November 22, 2000
Ms. Carol Dalton	Social worker, Tamara's House: Services for Sexual Abuse Survivors Inc.	December 12, 2000
Mr. William Davison	Community Program Coordinator and Director, Indian and Metis Christian Fellowship	November 28, 2000
Marie-Anne Daywalker-Pelletier	Chief, Okanese First Nation, Saskatchewan First Nations Women's Council, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	March 19 & May 24, 2001
Ms. Christine Deiter	Director, Regina Safety Services Program	March 9, 2001

Witness	Position	Date(s) Appeared
Mr. Allan Dreaver	Executive Director, Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre	October 10, 2000
Mr. Gary Doetzel	Staff Sergeant, Prince Albert Police Service	October 11, 2000
Ms. Cyndy Doxtator	Facilitator, Pleasant Hill Place	December 14, 2000
Mr. Derald Dubois	Director, Touchwood Child and Family Services Agency	November 22, 2000
Ms. Vicky Ducharme		October 10, 2000
Mr. Brian Dueck	Superintendent, Saskatoon Police Service	December 13, 2000 & March 28, 2001
Ms. Bonnie Durnford	Acting Deputy Minister, Department of Social Services	March 9, 2001
Mr. Earl Ermine	Director, Urban Services, Prince Albert Grand Council	October 10, 2000
Mr. Dave Esterby	Chair, Meadow Lake Interagency Committee	October 12, 2000
Ms. Alice Farness	Renewing Our Community Committee (ROCC)	December 13, 2000
Ms. Gwen Favel	Retired educator and Victim/Offender Mediator	November 8, 2000
Mr. Ray Fox	Executive Director, North Battleford Friendship Centre	November 8, 2000
Ms. Carol Friedhoff	Province-wide Coordinator, Aboriginal Women's Council of Saskatchewan	October 10, 2000
Ms. Donna Gamble-Whitehead		October 10, 2000
Mr. Peter Gilmer	Advocate, Regina Anti-Poverty Ministry	November 29, 2000
Ms. Shauna Godin	Support Services Coordinator, Lloydminster Sexual Assault and Information Centre	October 12, 2000
Ms. Marcia Gordon	Co-ordinator. Pasqua First Nation Treaty Urban Indians	November 20, 2000
Ms. Norma Green		October 11, 2000
Ms. Kathy Grier	Chair, Legislative Sub-group, Saskatoon Communities for Children	December 13, 2000 & May 24, 2001
Ms. Carol Hanson		October 10, 2000
Ms. Monica Harper	Parenting Education Coordinator, Positively Parenting Education and Support Program & Member, Meadow Lake Interagency Committee	October 12, 2000

Witness	Position	Date(s) Appeared
Mr. Kearney Healy	Lawyer, Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission & Saskatoon Communities for Children	December 12, 2000, March 8 & May 24, 2001
Mr. Dave Hedlund	Regional Director, Regina Region, Department of Social Services	March 9, 2001
Mr. Garry Hoedel	Inspector, Criminal Investigation Division, Regina Police Service	March 9, 2001
Mr. El Hrytsak	Renewing Our Community Committee (ROCC)	December 13, 2000
Ms. Renée Jackson	Researcher and counselor, Prince Albert Counselling and Mediation	October 10, 2000
Ms. Helen Johnson	Minister of Social Services, Metis Nation of Saskatchewan	October 11, 2000
Mr. Dexter Kinequon	Executive Director, Lac La Ronge Indian Child and Family Services	October 11, 2000
Mr. Chris Kaiser	Staff Sergeant, North Battleford detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	November 7, 2000
Mr. John Keen		November 29, 2000
Mr. Albert Keinle		November 28, 2000
Ms. Kris Kell	Facilitator, Pleasant Hill Place	December 14, 2000
Ms. Melissa Kelsey	Board member, AIDS Saskatoon	December 14, 2000
Ms. Jocelynn Kingfisher		October 10, 2000
Mr. Tim Kokesch		December 12, 2000
Ms. Audra Kreuger	Co-ordinator, Core Neighborhood Youth Co-op	December 13, 2000
Ms. Heather Krieger	Mentor, My Home	December 14, 2000
Ms. Kim Kyle-Zwirski	Family Service Worker, Yorkton Friendship Centre	November 23, 2000
Mr. Chris Lafontaine	Consultant, Associated Counseling Network	November 29, 2000
Mr. Lance La Rose	Program Manager, Western Region 1A, Metis Nation of Saskatchewan	November 7, 2000
Ms. Barbara Lavoie		November 8, 2000
Ms. Barb Lawrence	Director, Street Workers Advocacy Project (SWAP)	November 29, 2000
Ms. Sandi LeBeouf	Saskatoon Communities for Children	December 13 & 14, 2000
Mr. Mike LeClaire	Provincial Consultant, Nutana Collegiate Integrated School-linked Services	December 12, 2000

Witness	Position	Date(s) Appeared
Mr. Don List	Producer, Birdsong Productions and President, East West Communications Ltd.	November 22 & 30, 2000
Mr. Denis Losie	Youth Programs Manager, Regina Region, Department of Social Services	March 9, 2001
Ms. Delphine Malchert	Board Member, Prince Albert Integrated Youth Committee	October 10, 2000
Ms. Alice Marchand	Addictions Consultant, Prince Albert Grand Council	October 10, 2000
Ms. Connie Matchatis	Director, Onion Lake Child and Family Services	October 12, 2000
Mr. Doug McKay		December 13, 2000
Mr. Glen McMaster	Youth Outreach Worker, Youth Outreach Programme, Youth Activity Centre	October 10, 2000
Mr. Ivan McNab		November 22, 2000
Mr. Tom McNulty	Corporal, Lloydminster detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	October 12, 2000
Mr. Bob Morin	Staff Sergeant, Street Crimes, Regina Police Service	March 9, 2001
Ms. Emmanuelle Morin	Executive Coordinator, AIDS Saskatoon	December 14, 2000
Ms. Loretta Morin		December 13, 2000
Ms. Nanci Morrison	Executive Director, South Saskatchewan Harm Reduction Initiative Inc.	November 30, 2000
Ms. Lynn Mourot	Board Member, Prince Albert Integrated Youth Committee	October 10, 2000
Mr. Norris Napope		October 10, 2000
Ms. Carla Nelson		November 6, 2000
Ms. Corinne Norman	Director, Quill Plains Regional Recreation Association	November 6, 2000
Ms. Sylvia Obrigewitsch	Executive member, Riversdale Community and School Association	December 14, 2000
Mr. Gene Ouelette	Justice Coordinator, Battleford Tribal Council	November 8, 2000
Dr. Deborah Parker-Loewen	Children's Advocate, Office of the Children's Advocate	December 14, 2000
Mr. Raymond Payette	Detective Constable, Vice Unit – D.I.S.C., Vancouver Police Department	March 28, 2001
Mr. Todd Peigan	Chief, Pasqua First Nation	November 20, 2000
Ms. Sylvia Petit		October 10, 2000
Ms. Julie Pitzel	Vice-president, Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre	October 10, 2000

Witness	Position	Date(s) Appeared
Ms. Bev Poitras	Justice Co-ordinator, File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council	November 22, 2000
Ms. Karen Ponto		December 13, 2000
Mr. John Quinn	Chief of Police, Prince Albert Police Service	October 11, 2000
Ms. Muriel Ralston	Director, Lloydminster Sexual Assault and Information Centre	October 12, 2000
Mr. Oscar Ramos	Detective Constable, Vice Unit – D.I.S.C., Vancouver Police Department	March 28, 2001
Mr. Ron Ratte	Day Program Coordinator, Lac La Ronge Band	October 11, 2000
Mr. Richard Richardson		October 12, 2000
Ms. Rose Richardson		October 12, 2000
Mr. Ken Ring	Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk, Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan	March 22, May 17 & 29, 2001
Ms. Marcella Ross	Street Outreach Worker, Concern for Youth	November 7, 2000
Ms. Germaine Roussel	Sister, Grey Nuns of Montreal & Saskatoon Community for Children	December 13, 2000
Ms. Mary Rowland	Director, RSC Addiction Services & Member, Meadow Lake Interagency Committee	October 12, 2000
Ms. Peggy Rubin	Youth Coordinator, Youth Activity Centre	October 10, 2000
Mr. Ron Savidan	Staff Sergeant, La Ronge detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	October 11, 2000
Ms. Joceline Schriemer	Constable, Saskatoon Police Service and representative of the Absentee Assessment Team Wraparound Project	December 12, 2000
Ms. Roxane Schury	Advocate, Office of the Children's Advocate	December 14, 2000
Ms. Patti Sebastyen	Catholic Board of Education and representative of the Absentee Assessment Team Wraparound Project	December 12, 2000
Ms. Darlene Shepherd	Board member, Street Workers Advocacy Project (SWAP)	November 29, 2000
Ms. Norrine Shewchuk	Saskatoon Community Resource Development Network	December 14, 2000
Mr. Raymond Shingoose	Executive Director, Yorkton Tribal Council Child and Family Services Agency	November 23, 2000

Witness	Position	Date(s) Appeared
Mr. Gord Sinclair	South Saskatchewan Harm Reduction Initiative Inc.	November 30, 2000
Mr. Ed Smith		November 28, 2000
Ms. Linda Smith		November 28, 2000
Ms. Patricia Spavier	Chief, Cowessess First Nation, Women's Council, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	May 24, 2001
Ms. Michelle Sperle	Executive Director, Battlefords' and Area Sexual Assault and Information Centre	November 7, 2000
Mr. Ken Svenson	Therapist, Associated Counseling Network	November 29, 2000
Ms. Grace Svenson	Counsellor, Associated Counseling Network	November 29, 2000
Mr. Merv Switzer	Pastor	November 28, 2000
Ms. Liz Tait Gruhlke	Assistant Director, Kikinahk Friendship Centre	October 11, 2000
Mr. Bill Thibodeau	Executive Director, Saskatoon Downtown Youth Centre Inc. (EGADZ)	December 14, 2000
Mr. Mel Tourangeau	Program Manager, Yorkton Tribal Council Child and Family Services Agency	November 23, 2000
Ms. Jackie Towler	Board Member, Battlefords' and Area Sexual Assault Centre	November 7, 2000
Mr. Keith Tredger	Indian and Family Counseling Centre, Northwest Health District & Member, Meadow Lake Interagency Committee	October 12, 2000
Dr. Michael Tymchak	Professor, Department of Education, University of Regina	April 24, 2001
Mr. Mark von Schie	Sergeant, Meadow Lake detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police & Member, Meadow Lake Interagency Committee	October 12, 2000
Ms. Dorethea Warren	Associate Executive Director, Family and Youth Services Division, Department of Social Services	March 9, 2001
Mr. Len Watkins	Sergeant, Vice, Saskatoon Police Service	March 28, 2001
Mr. Murray Webb	Senior Program Consultant, Family and Youth Services Division, Department of Social Services	March 9, 2001
Mr. Craig White	Street Outreach Worker, Concern for Youth	November 7, 2000

Witness	Position	Date(s) Appeared
Mr. Ian Wheeliker	West Central Crisis & Family Support Centre	November 9, 2000
Mr. Dan Wilks	Deputy Chief, Saskatoon Police Service	December 13, 2000 & March 28, 2001
Mr. Brian Williams	Director, Executive Planning and Operations, Deputy Minister's Office, Department of Social Services	March 9, 2001
Ms. Shirley Wolfe-Keller	Chief, Muskowekwan First Nation, Women's Council, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	May 24, 2001
Mr. Marwin Zwarych	Constable, Humboldt detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	November 6, 2000
Ms. Chasity	Youth	December 14, 2000
Ms. Kylie	Youth	December 14, 2000
Ms. Maggie	Youth	December 14, 2000
Ms. Sarah	Youth	December 14, 2000
Concern parent		November 20 & 28, 2000
Concerned parent & friend		November 22, 2000

Tabled Documents

Document Number	Description of Document
AEC 21/24	**Arlene Julé:** Report to the Legislative Committee on the "From Answers to Action" – A Global Conference on Healing Sexual Exploitation and Prostitution, May 4–6, 2000, Edmonton, Alberta.
AEC 22/24	**Randal Pritchard:** Technical Advisor's Report to the Special Committee on the "From Answers to Action" – A Global Conference on Healing Sexual Exploitation and Prostitution, May 4–6, 2000, Edmonton, Alberta.
AEC 23/24	**Egadz:** Correspondence from Bill Thibodeau, Executive Director to Mr. Randy Pritchard, dated June 14, 2000, regarding day street statistics and night time street statistics for 1999.
AEC 24/24	**Special Committee to Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children Through the Sex Trade:** Interim Report, June 28, 2000.
AEC 25/24	**Youth Activity Centre:** "Fall Winter 2000" program pamphlets and "Youth Street Outreach Program" informational booklet.
AEC 26/24	**Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre:** Briefing notes and presentation paper to the Special Committee to Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children through the Sex Trade, October 2000.
AEC 27/24	**Prince Albert Grand Council:** Presentation brief for the to the Special Committee to Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children through the Sex Trade, October 2000.
AEC 28/24	**Vicky Ducharme:** Concerns of youth in abuse and at risk situations.
AEC 29/24	**Prince Albert Police Service:** Exploitation of Children through the Sex Trade.
AEC 30/24	**Royal Canadian Mounted Police:** Correspondence from Staff Sergeant Ron Savidan to Randal Pritchard, dated October 4, 2000.
AEC 31/24	**Meadow Lake Interagency Committee:** Powerpoint presentation material for the Special Committee meeting of October 12, 2000.
AEC 32/24	**Richard Richardson:** Paper entitled "Youth Prostitution".
AEC 33/24	**Rose Richardson:** Paper entitled "Youth".
AEC 34/24	**Royal Canadian Mounted Police:** Correspondence from Corporal Tom McNulty to the Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, dated October 12, 2000.
AEC 35/24	**Lloydminster Sexual Assault and Information Centre:** Organizational Profile.
AEC 36/24	**Meyoyawin Circle Corporation:** Correspondence from Roberta Burns, Director, Children's Visiting Program, to the Special Committee, attention: Richard Pritchard, dated October 16, 2000, regarding views expressed by inmates of the Pine Grove Correctional Center.

Document Number	Description of Document
AEC 37/24	**Quill Plains Regional Recreation Association:** August 2000 Newsletter and the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association pamphlet entitled "Making all Recreation Safe for Canada's Children and Youth – A Guide for Parents".
AEC 38/24	**Nona Lewis Birdsall:** A selection of poems by Ms. Nona Birdsall and Ms. Carla Nelson.
AEC 39/24	**Battlefords' & Area Sexual Assault Centre, Inc.:** Pamphlet entitled "My Personal Space".
AEC 40/24	**West Central Crisis & Family Support Centre Inc.:** Presentation materials for the meeting of November 9, 2000.
AEC 41/24	**Pasqua First Nation:** Presentation paper for the meeting of November 20, 2000.
AEC 42/24	**File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council:** Presentation paper for the meeting of November 22, 2000.
AEC 43/24	**Royal Canadian Mounted Police:** Presentation paper for the meeting of November 22, 2000.
AEC 44/24	**Touchwood Child and Family Services:** Presentation paper for the meeting of November 22, 2000.
AEC 45/24	**Treaty Four First Nations:** Proclamation and Convention, dated February 23, 2000.
AEC 46/24	**Ed and Linda Smith:** Presentation paper for the meeting of November 28, 2000.
AEC 47/24	**Indian and Metis Christian Fellowship:** Client School Synopsis.
AEC 48/24	**Albert Keinle:** Presentation paper for the meeting of November 28, 2000.
AEC 49/24	**Regina Community Wraparound Project:** Fact sheet on the Regina Community Wraparound Project.
AEC 50/24	**Associated Counselling Network:** "Symptoms and Roots – A Submission to the Special Committee to Prevent Abuse and Exploitation of Children through the Sex Trade" dated November 29, 2000.
AEC 51/24	**John Keen:** "Children in the Sex Trade – Societies Early Warning" – Presentation paper for the meeting of November 29, 2000.
AEC 52/24	**Street Workers Advocacy Project:** Presentation materials for the November 29, 2000 meeting, including: • "About SWAP" – speaking notes for the November 29, 2000 meeting; • Correspondence to Barb Lawrence, SWAP from two individuals involved in street prostitution; • Correspondence from Barb Lawrence, SWAP to Lois Wallace, Regina Police Service, dated June 4, 1998; • Article entitled "Child Prostitution in Regina" presented by SWAP to the Forum on Child Prostitution in Regina", dated April 1997.

Document Number	Description of Document
AEC 53/24	**Tanya Buhnai:** Document entitled "Vice Requests the Bad Date Sheet".
AEC 54/24	**Special Committee to Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children Through the Sex Trade:** Presentation materials for the November 30, 2000 meeting, including: • Powerpoint presentation materials; • Hawaii Family Stress Center documents, including Referral Record, Definitions/Clarifications and Intake Record forms; • Family Stress Checklist, Guide to gathering Assessment Information, and Rating Scale for Family Stress Checklist.
AEC 55/24	**Birdsong Communications Ltd:** "A Preliminary Proposal "Lives Worth Living" – Child Sexual Exploitation Issue Based Portal", dated November 27, 2000.
AEC 56/24	**South Saskatchewan Harm Reduction Initiative Inc.:** Presentation materials for the November 30, 2000 meeting, including: • Presentation materials; • Auxiliary Board of Directors for the South Saskatchewan Harm Reduction Initiative Inc.; • Correspondence from Cal Johnston, Chief of Police, Regina Police Service to Nanci Morrison, Program Director, South Saskatchewan Harm Reduction Initiative Inc. dated November 20, 2000.
AEC 57/24	**Absentee Assessment Team Wraparound Project:** Presentation paper for the December 12, 2000 meeting.
AEC 58/24	**Absentee Assessment Team Wraparound Project:** 12 Critical Elements of Wraparound.
AEC 59/24	**Integrated School-linked Services:** A Presentation on Nutana Collegiate and Integrated School-linked Services, dated December 12, 2000.
AEC 60/24	**Nutana Collegiate Institute:** Integrated School-linked Services – Report 2000–2001.
AEC 61/24	**Nutana Collegiate Institute:** Integrated School-linked Services – A Collaborative Team Report, January 2000.
AEC 62/24	**Nutana Collegiate Institute:** Student Profile 1998.
AEC 63/24	**Tamara's House:** Services for Sexual Abuse Survivors, Inc.: Projected Budget, 2000–2001.
AEC 64/24	**Tim Kokesch:** Presentation materials for the meeting of December 12, 2000.
AEC 65/24	**Saskatoon Communities for Children:** Presentation on behalf of Saskatoon Communities for Children Working Group to Stop the Sexual Exploitation of Children – Changes to Legislation Sub-group, dated December 13, 2000.
AEC 66/24	**Renewing Out Community Committee (ROCC):** "Saskatoon "Ho" Train" – webpage printouts, dated December 13, 2000.
AEC 67/24	**Core Neighbourhood Youth Co-op:** Goals and Background.

Document Number	Description of Document
AEC 68/24	**Saskatoon Community Resource Development Network:** two articles including • "Pleasant Hill Place – Affordable Housing for Student Moms" in *Quint Essentials,* dated April 2000; • "Health Promotion in Action…Pleasant Hill Place Provides a Stepping Stone to a Fulfilling Future" in *Saskatoon Community Clinic,* Winter 2000 edition.
AEC 69/24	**Maggie:** Presentation materials for the Committee meeting of December 14, 2000, including: • Initial Ideas/Concepts for Youth Against Sexual Exploitation (YASE) Home; • Précis of Margarite's speech.
AEC 70/24	**Office of the Children's Advocate:** Presentation materials for the Committee meeting of December 14, 2000.
AEC 71/24	**AIDS Saskatoon:** Figure #3 – Children Not in School: Causes and Effects.
AEC 72/24	**Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police:** Correspondence from Cal Johnson, President to Ms. Arlene Julé and Mr. Peter Prebble, Co-Chairs, dated February 6, 2001.
AEC 73/24	**Saskatoon Communities for Children:** Written submission regarding a proposed bill entitled "Get the Children Somewhere Safe Act".
AEC 74/24	**Department of Social Services:** Powerpoint presentation material for the Committee meeting of March 8, 2001.
AEC 75/24	**Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations:** "A Presentation to the Special Committee to Prevent the Abuse and Exploitation of Children in the Sex Trade", dated March 19, 2001.
AEC 76/24	**Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations:** 2000 Annual Report.
AEC 77/24	**Vancouver Police Department:** Deter Identify Sex-Trade Consumers (D.I.S.C.).
AEC 78/24	**Saskatoon Police Service:** Communicate for the Purpose – Section 213(1)(c) Charges for 2000.
AEC 79/24	**Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk:** Draft Bill "The Protection, Support and Assistance of Children at Risk".
AEC 80/24	**Political Action Group on Poverty:** Presentation to the Special Committee, dated December 22, 2000.